The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND.

ARRIVAL IN BELFAST—UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM OF THE POPULATION—THE ENTRY INTO THE CITY AN OVATION—THE PROSPECTIVE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

BELFAST, July 6.—The American Team arrived in this city this evening. Their reception surpassed even that given them when they entered Dublin. Mayor Lindsay and the Corporation of the city were at the station to receive them as they stepped from the train, and escorted them to the carriages. The crowd in and around the depot filled all available space. A procession was formed and the guests made a triumphal entry into the city. They passed through streets festooned with banners, and packed on each side by crowds apparently comprising the entire population. The cheering was unceasing from the moment they left the station until they reached the Imperial Hotel. There the enthusiasm of the populace was so great, and the calls for the Captain of the team so urgent, that the Mayor introduced Col. Gildersleeve, who received round after round of applause. As soon as silence could be obtained Col. Gildersleeve said:

CITIZENS OF BELFAST: The gentlemen of the American Team and their friends thank you most cordially for this enthusiastic welcome to your beautiful city. We recognize this reception as a compliment to our country, and are proud of the great honor you do it. Accept my earnest and sincere thanks in behalf of the team, and the land they delight to call home.

Here the cheering was tremendous.

The Mayor next introduced Major Leech, who was received with great applause. He said the highest honor that could be paid to him and the Irish Team was in the cordial welcome the people of Belfast had given their conquerors.

The visitors then entered the hotel and dined with the Mayor and members of the city government. Later in the evening they attended a fête given in their honor at the Botanic Gardens. On their way to the place of festivity they found the streets crowded with people whose enthusiasm was irrepressible. The Gardens presented a gala appearance. Fifteen thousand persons were present, and repeated cheers were given for the Americans.

Before leaving Dublin Col. Gildersleeve and the other members of the team visited and took leave of the Lord Mayor and prominent citizens. A large assemblage witnessed their departure from Dublin, including all who had assisted in their entertainment and nearly all the American residents. Loud cheers and shouts of good-by were given as the train left the depot.

On the road welcoming crowds were collected at every station between Dublin and Belfast, and many church spires displayed flags. At Portadown the railway company provided a special train for the visitors for the remainder of the journey to Belfast.

Letters were received by Col. Gildersleeve today, proposing that at Wimbledon the Americans shoot against a picked team of English, Irish, and Scotch marksmen. The gentlemen of the Irish team believe the Englishmen are frightened and want to back down.

It is remarked of the scenes in Belfast to-day that no such demonstration of popular enthusiasm has been known there within twenty years.

THE FOURTH IN ENGLAND.

THE PROMINENT PERSONS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE BANQUET.

LONDON, July 6.—Two hundred persons were present at the banquet given by the Americans last evening in honor of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Among the guests were Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr., son of President Grant, Mr. Wickham Hoffman, and Mr. W. H. Chesebrough, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively, of the Legation in London; Messrs. Woodhouse and Stevens, Mr. Hugh McCulloch, Gen. Bradford, the American Consuls at Dundee and Southampton, Mr. H. M. Watts, Dr. Livingstone's son, Naval Constructor Barnaby, Sir Frederick Perkins, and Mr. Henry Richard, Member of Parliament.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS WITHDRAWING INTO CATALONIA—SAN SEBASTIAN THREATENED.

MADRID, July 6.—The *Diario* says it has reason to believe that Dorregaray's army, feeling incapable of resisting an attack of the Alfonsist forces, left Cantavieja and crossed the river Ebro, and is now marching into Catalonia. Several guns of heavy calibre have been disembarked from steamers at San Sebastian. They are intended for the detached forts at Renteria. The Carlists have erected fresh batteries against San Sebastian. The French gun-boat Oriflamme has arrived at the city to protect the interests of French subjects.

Gen. Loma has effected a junction with Gen. Quesada.

ARREST OF THE FATHER OF DON CARLOS—PROPOSED BOMBARDMENT OF CARLIST PORTS.

PARIS, July 6.—The father of Don Carlos has been arrested at Hendaye, on the Spanish frontier, and conducted to Bayonne.

The Spanish man-of-war Vittoria has returned to the northern coast to complete the destruction of the Carlist ports.

RELEASE OF DON CARLOS' FATHER.

PARIS, July 6.—The father of Don Carlos has been released on his promise to quit French territory. He is expected to pass through Paris to-morrow.

DRAFT OF A NEW CONSTITUTION—REPORTED CAPTURE OF CANTAVIEJA.

MADRID, July 6.—The commission of nine members appointed to prepare the draft of a new Constitution for the Kingdom of Spain have concluded their labors. The draft opens with a declaration of individual and religious liberty. The Legislature is to consist of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, composed as in other liberal monarchical States. The Magistracy is to be irremovable. It is believed the Constitution will be adopted without modification.

It is rumored that the Alfonsists have captured Cantavieja.

The Carlists have cut the railway between Huesca and Barcelona at Tordienta.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH INTERESTS AT THE PORTS THREATENED BY CARLISTS.

LONDON, July 6.—The British gun-boat Lively, sails from Portsmouth for the Spanish coast to protect British interests in the ports threatened by the military operations of the Carlists and Alfonsists.

AUSTRIA.

FUNERAL OF THE EX-EMPEROR FERDINAND.

VIENNA, July 6.—The funeral of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand took place to-day. The Emperor and Empress of Austria, Czarewitch, the Crown Princes of Germany and Italy, the entire Austrian Court and Ministry, the Diplomatic Body, and the Austrian Cardinals and Bishops assisted at the ceremonies, which were of the most imposing character.

The remains of the Emperor Ferdinand were deposited in the Church of the Capuchins, in the same vault with those of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS ON THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Mark Lane Express* of this week says the weather is calculated to greatly hinder haying and harvesting. Dryness is required. Consequently, the prospects are rather threatening for the future. The prices of wheat are a shilling higher, and in some markets two shillings.

ACCIDENT TO THE CUNARD STEAMER MARATHON IN THE MERSEY.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—As the Cunard line steam-ship Marathon was proceeding down the Mersey to-day, outward bound for Boston, she came in collision with another vessel and lost her bowsprit, figurehead and fore-royal-mast.

THE REVIVALISTS NOT TO PREACH IN PARIS.

LONDON, July 6.—It is denied that Messrs. Moody and Sankey intend opening meetings in Paris. There is no falling off in the number of attendants at their meetings here. Large numbers of persons continue to visit the inquiry rooms.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 6.—John Rankin & Co. have failed. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at about $1,250,000.

GERMANY.

A NAVAL HOSPITAL TO BE ESTABLISHED IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE GERMAN SQUADRON.

BERLIN, July 6.—Dr. Kuntz is about to leave here for San Francisco to superintend the erection of a naval hospital which the Government has decided to build in that city for use by its squadron in the Pacific Ocean.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE CHINA.

QUEENSTOWN, July 6.—The Cunard Line steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from New-York June 26, arrived here at 4 P. M. to-day.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA REFUSES THE CHALLENGE OF THE SPADASSIN CASSAGNAC.

PARIS, July 6.—M. Gambetta has declined to accept Granier De Cassagnac's challenge to fight a duel on account of articles published in the *République Française*. He says he cannot hold himself at the disposal of the first comer among his political adversaries, as he has other duties and responsibilities to fulfill toward his party, France, and the Republic.

M. Granier de Cassagnac has published a letter in which he threatens to kick M. Gambetta.

THE LEFT DESIRE A DISSOLUTION AND GENERAL ELECTIONS—THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL.

PARIS, July 6.—The bureaus of the Left have decided to introduce, within a few days, a motion for the dissolution of the Assembly and for general elections in the middle of November.

The Assembly to-day brought to a close a long debate on the Railway bill. Debate on the Public Powers bill is set down for to-morrow.

REPORTED RECALL OF THE AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN DENIED.

PARIS, July 6.—The report of the recall of M. De Gontant-Biron, the French Ambassador at Berlin, was groundless.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOUCHING RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, July 7—5 A. M.—In the House of Commons last night Capt. Baillie-Cochrane called attention to the progress of Russia in Central Asia, which was such as to furnish her with every facility for attacking India. He warned the Government against indifference to the danger; pointed out Russia's breaches of promise in the past; deprecated England's entering into entangling engagements with Russia, and urged the strengthening of English influence in Afghanistan. for which purpose the visit of the Prince of Wales to India offered a favorable opportunity.

He closed by moving for the production of papers relative to the occupation of Khiva.

Mr. Hanbury, member from Tamworth, seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied that all the papers in regard to Khiva had been laid before the House. Other communications on the whole question of Central Asia had been exchanged. He was sure when they were produced the House and the country would approve the course of the Government and recognize the spirit of friendliness which characterized the entire correspondence. Nobody could deny that Russia had broken her engagements with regard to Khiva. He would not discuss this subject for obvious reasons. Both Russia and Great Britain ought to recognize the interest they have in maintaining a reasonable distance between their respective frontiers in Asia. The English Government was fully aware of the danger attending the advance of the frontier of either power. The Government did not think an arrangement setting off and defining certain territory between them as neutral ground was feasible. It would be sure to lead to mutual misunderstandings. Therefore the government did not intend to enter into any formal agreement on such a basis. England wished to show that she was not an aggressive power, and had no desire to extend her Indian frontiers. During the maintenance of the present status the Government held itself perfectly free to enter into any alliances, political or commercial, with nations on her frontiers which events might point to as necessary. The cultivation of friendship with Afghanistan was no new policy on the part of Great Britain.

GOV. TILDEN'S VISIT TO LONG BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 6.—Gov. Tilden started for Albany to-day. He is much improved in health, and will return on Thursday next. Surgeon Gen. Flint, in whose medical care he is, has advised him to spend the Summer here and to forego mental labor wholly. Gov. Tilden called upon the President soon after his arrival on Friday last, and before his departure the President returned the call, and spent a few minutes in the Governor's rooms at the Howland House.

A BASE-BALL CLUB AGENT ABSCONDED.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The business agent of the Washington Base-ball Club absconded from here last night with all the money of the club, leaving them with no money to get home. A subscription is being raised for their benefit.

LIFE AT LONG BRANCH.

THE DIVERSIONS OF THE IDLERS ON THE NEW-JERSEY SEASHORE.

HOW THE TIME IS SPENT IN THE PURSUIT OF AGREEABLE LISTLESSNESS — THE LOUNGING, THE BATHING, THE RIDING, AND THE DANCING—A SCARCITY OF BEAUX.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, July 6, 1875.

Inaction being the characteristic and chief desire of existence here, the endeavor to make idleness pleasurable is paramount. Mild laziness is personified at every turn of the investigating visitor, and observation during a few days has already convinced me that playing is hard work for those who have come here from bustling pursuits. The sudden transition from overdoing to doing nothing does not harmonize with the restlessness which their habits have allied to their natures. Most of the women and many of the men, however, fall easily into the ways of the place, and the diversions that would be tame in the cities become worthy of zestful participation. Each day is about the same as any other in its round of events, the chief distinction at this period being between race days and other days.

Early risers are not numerous. A few, who have been taught—and it may be the truth—that strolls on the beach in the mists of the morning are sure lengtheners of life, enterprisingly leave their beds and perform the rejuvenating task. The performance certainly is an appetizer, making the stomach urgently ambitious for the reception of a large breakfast. The time for these health walks is from 6 o'clock until 8, but the walkers are not numerous enough to crowd the path or cause jostling on the sand. Those who do walk between those hours usually see the ocean surfaced with a haze, through which the sun's rays in their struggling passage lose their power to scorch. They feel a breeze that fans them with the cool dampness of the mist; they hear the ceaseless swash of the water, and, having heard its noise through their open windows at every awakening in the previous night, perhaps lazily wonder that the ocean doesn't lie still and sleep off its fatigue. These things provoke sentimental thoughts, and the building of air-castles, and conceptions of poems that never get on paper—and finally of vulgar hunger. Breakfast is served at the hotels from 7 o'clock until 10, and the most of the eating of that meal is done at about 9. Thus the time has been spent until about 10 in the forenoon, for everything is done with deliberation, if not with care.

Nowadays the bathing hour is from about 10 o'clock. The reader may be surprised by the information that the ratio of bathers is about one to ten of the population. I have come to the opinion that nearly everybody would like to bathe, but that few dare to. Is it dangerous? Oh, no. The fear is not of the water, but of critical comment. There are not many, either men or women, who look well in dripping, clinging clothes. The consequence is that the small minority divert themselves in the surf, while the great majority look on and long for a secluded spot for like enjoyment. Children are the exception to this condition. They wade and splash in the water and roll in the sand without any self-consciousness, and, being rid of care for other folks' eyes, they, of course, have a good time. The bathing and the watching of it is over before noon, and neither have drawn a third of the people out of their rooms. The cottages and hotels have their shutters closed, indicating that the occupants do not yet consider themselves fit to be seen. Inanimation generally reigns out-of-doors until 2 o'clock, which is the beginning of dinner time. There is some croquet playing on the lawns, but it is mostly done by children. This is the hottest part of the day, but thus far there has been no oppressive sultriness, a breeze being never absent. The men who have brought with them some of their business write in their rooms. The women handle their wardrobes. Considerable light reading is done. Friends are met at the depot at the arrivals of trains. These are the unexciting occupations that intersperse the inactivity of the forenoon.

Dinners begin to be eaten in the hotels at 2 o'clock; then occur the first congregations of the day that approach completeness. The hotels are very nearly full, and the dining-rooms are in most instances none too large to hold the eaters of the great meal. The women are carefully dressed with an air of carelessness. That is to say, their attire is worn with an effort to appear easy and unconstrained. Loose white dresses cover corsets that were never tighter, and slippers pinch toes as painfully as any gaiters could. Some wear their sea-side hats at the tables, and there is just a tinge of unconventionality in dress and manners. This limbering of demeanor, however, seldom leads to familiarity between strangers, or the formation of many acquaintances. The children are the only practical democrats here, and theirs is the only romping or unconstrained companionship.

The daily spell of riding begins after dinner and lasts until supper-time, which, as a rule, is 7 o'clock. Ocean avenue, with its dust kept down by sprinkling, soon gets to be worth looking at. Its animated show of horses, vehicles, and riders is a contrast with the previous drowsiness of the aspect. It looks like a Central Park thoroughfare late in the afternoon of a pleasant day, saying which is high praise. Many of the teams are notably handsome, and some of the horses are fast trotters. A prettier lot of ponies are seldom seen, and their drivers are dashing women—remarkably handsome girls in a half-dozen or so instances. The elaborate establishments comprise four large horses in gilded harness, a coachman and footman in livery, and a dazzlingly polished carriage, brilliantly occupied. Important points seem to be to boost the coachman as high as possible in the air, and to have the footman sit very erect with his arms folded. There is a stiffness about such turnouts that is rather incompatible with the supposed unbent dignity of seaside living. The wide basket phaetons, that seem like cradles for thoughtless grown-up babies to loll in, are to my mind much more the right sort of thing. Some of them go past, with their occupants drowsily reclining under the big umbrella, and the reins dangling on the fat backs of the half-asleep ponies, presenting a picture of ideal laziness. Another contrast is the fast turnouts. There is nothing sleepy or inert about them. The horses step nervously quick and high; the skeleton wagons hold but one person apiece, and that perilously, and there is a wide-awake alertness about the driver, the simple sight of whom breaks the spell of dreamy watching. The breeze invariably freshens as the afternoon wanes, and driving becomes an amusement indeed. Not only is Ocean avenue, the beach thoroughfare, kept dustless, but other roads in the neighborhood are thoroughly sprinkled by water-carts. The drawback is a lack of shade, but the road-beds are generally good, unless the sandy deserts beyond the limits of sprinkling are ventured upon. This reason, and the additional fact that the breeze does not go far inland, keeps the riding mainly close to the shore.

The use of time as I have described is somewhat altered on race days, when the start for Monmouth Park is made at 12:30 o'clock. The distance is about three miles, over a sandy road watered about half the way and the rest left to smothering dust. Those who have horses and vehicles of their own ride out in them, and the spectacle is like a diminution of Harlem Lane on a Jerome Park day. Drags are not a feature, however, and a further difference is the presence of the hotel omnibuses, in which hundreds of the guests are conveyed. Excursion trains carry the rest of the spectators on both the new and the old railroad. Dinner is lost by attendance at the races, the return being usually not much too soon for supper.

The daily period of elaborate dressing by the women begins late in the afternoon, and the effect is first visible at supper. How they manage, in cramped quarters and with a lack of conveniences, to adorn themselves as cleverly as they do is a wonder to me. Richness rather than gayety is the prevailing custom, and the quantity of silk that is being spoiled by the dampness is an enormous loss in the aggregate. So wet does the atmosphere become after nightfall that a brief exposure will straighten feathers, smooth frizzled hair, and take every vestige of freshness out of silk, leaving everything limp and moist. After supper the hotel guests, often joined by cottagers, gather in the parlors, and the most enlivened part of the day begins. Every hotel has an orchestra, and usually one able to give excellent music. Dance music is played almost incessantly from 8 o'clock until 11, and later whenever the guests desire it. It is with the dancing as with the bathing—more look on than participate. The evening parlor scenes, however, are not hurt in brilliancy by that. The children dance most, the young people a great deal, and the old folks occasionally. The big apartments are always brightly lighted, the music is sprightly, and the throngs of women are handsomely dressed. The wide verandas are full, too, and the place almost leaves off its apathy in the evening gayety. The want most sadly felt is of men. Young, unmarried men would be preferred, but men of any age would be accepted. Pretty girls, wearing costly clothes, able to dance gracefully, having wealthy parents, without matrimonial engagements, are compelled to take other girls for partners in waltzes and quadrilles. There was never a better chance for good-looking, well-bred young men. Circumspect behavior and strict attention to business would insure the capture of an heiress before the end of the season. Why, I have seen with my own eyes a girl of twenty, who is plentifully endowed with beauty, brains, and money, rejoicing in the society of a boy of sixteen—and he was cross-eyed and freckled. In a New-York parlor she would wrinkle her nose at him; but here she is glad to get his companionship, because she sees other girls, without even cross-eyed, freckled boys for beaux, envying her. Sometimes the dancing takes the nature of formal balls. As a rule, the music is continued until 11 o'clock, before which time the staid folks have retired, and some sentimental pairs have taken short walks on the beach. The ocean by moonlight is worth more attention than it gets here, although clouded skies have lately, to a large extent, spoiled the spectacle. The shimmering line of light from shore to horizon, the foamy break on the beach, the mingling, dancing shadow and shine of the waves, have never been more than imperfectly imitated in art. Add the perfectness of nature, the quality of motion, and the surf-sounds that involve the sense of hearing in the agreeable experience, and the beauty of the sight may perhaps be imagined. While I look upon this thing that so many have tried to describe with pens and brushes, I can understand how exalted may have been their aims of reproduction, and how disappointing to them the results. After seeing the original I go to bed with my eyes and ears full of it and dream in rhyme and metre.

DISASTER IN HAMPTON ROADS.

AN EXCURSION TUG RUN INTO AND SUNK—SEVEN OUT OF SEVENTEEN ON BOARD SAVED—SEVERAL LADIES AMONG THE MISSING.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following dispatch was received at the Signal Office from the Observer at Norfolk to-day:

"The steam-ship Isaac Bell, outward-bound from Norfolk to New-York, ran into and sunk the tug Lumberman last night at 10:30 o'clock. Seventeen passengers were on board the latter, of which number seven have been saved. A number of ladies are among the missing. The proper signals were given by the Captain of the Isaac Bell, and no blame whatever is attached to him."

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER—NAMES OF THE DROWNED.

NORFOLK, Va., July 6.—The steam tug Lumberman, while returning last night from Fortress Monroe with a pleasure party of eighteen on board, was run into off Sewell's Point by the steamer Isaac Bell, and sunk immediately in fifty feet of water. Boats were lowered from the Bell and several of the survivors picked up. The following is a list of the lost:

Mrs. Elizabeth Hudgins, a widow lady, and her colored servant.

George Wilson.

Mrs. Jesse Frederici.

Mrs. G. W. Baker.

Capt. Edward Cook.

James C. Borum, of Norfolk.

Miss M. Borum, of Matthews County, Va., and the engineer of the Lumberman.

Capt. Brown was struck on the head and severely injured by the wheel of the Bell, but had strength left to rescue his wife, who had to crawl through the window of the pilot-house to avoid being carried down by the fast sinking boat. Mrs. Brown was severely injured internally, and it is feared she will not survive. Boats have been sent down to drag for the bodies.

TEN PERSONS DROWNED—THREE BODIES RECOVERED—THE SEARCH FOR THE OTHERS.

NORFOLK, Va., July 6.—The sinking of the tug Lumberman last night has created a profound sensation here. Various rumors are afloat as to who was to blame, but no definite conclusion can be arrived at until an official investigation takes place. Ten persons were drowned, and only three bodies have been recovered. Two of these, Joseph Wilson and Miss Borum, were found near Fortress Monroe, nearly two miles from the scene of the disaster. The body of Miss Frederici was found near Sewell's Point. A section of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues have to-day been firing twelve-pounder guns about the spot where the bodies are supposed to be lying.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 6.—The boiler of a saw mill near Hot Springs exploded on Saturday, causing the death of four persons and serious injury to seven others.

THE RAILROAD COLLISION.

A FATAL RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED—DETAILS OF THE DISASTER—THE BLAME THROWN UPON THE DEAD CONDUCTOR—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED—LIST OF THE VICTIMS—SCENES ABOUT THE FATAL LOCALITY YESTERDAY—THE TRACK CLEARED AND BUSINESS PROCEEDING AS USUAL.

The track of the Southern Railroad between Lawrence and Far Rockaway presented terrible evidence yesterday of the disaster by which on the previous day seven, and probably eight, lives were lost and a number of passengers were more or less maimed. The curve on which the 12:30 train from Brooklyn and the 1:20 train from Rockaway Beach came in collision is a long one extending from the station of Lawrence to that of Far Rockaway, and is in a heavily-wooded tract of ground, so that the danger encountered by a train behind time in traveling along a single track, where another train could not be seen 200 yards ahead, was a peril that must have been present in the mind of the conductor who lost his life in a vain attempt to reach the Far Rockaway switch. A furlong this side of the Far Rockaway switch lay the fragments of the locomotive Norwood and two cars which formed a part of the train from Brooklyn. The engine and the forward car, which was fitted up as a baggage and smoking car, were shattered so completely that hardly any piece was recognizable, the fragments being twisted and broken into small bits. No bolt that remained firm, no single piece of wood that was not broken, and no brace that was not twisted, could be seen. The track was cleared, a small portion of the wreck being thrown to the south of the track, and the greater part being on the north, but many of the ties were splintered, and the ground furrowed in a hundred ways. The second car of this train lay on its side in the ditch by the side of the track. Its frame was whole, but the platforms were gone and the windows and fittings shattered, while about half of the seats were dislodged from their places by the shock of the collision, and here and there were dark blood-stains. The other five cars which composed this train were comparatively little damaged and were conveyed to the repair shops of the company.

The wreck of the other train was carried above Far Rockaway station to the switch on the north of the road. This train was composed of an engine and four cars. The last two cars were in good enough condition to be worth repairing, and were taken to the repair shop, as was the engine Montauk. The tender and two forward cars were wrecked, the cars being telescoped about one-third of their length. The second car was thrown upward and a little to the left by the shock, and the side of each was thrust nearly to the centre of the other. The sheet-iron box of the tender was broken away from the floor all the way around just below the line of rivets, and the buffer was splintered into small fragments.

The work of the wrecking train in thus removing the fragments, was completed in a few hours, and yesterday the business of the road was proceeding as usual, with no trace of the accident visible in the demeanor of the company's employes, who were all under strict orders to give no information to any one about the disaster. Some information was obtained from one or two, but the giver, in each instance, stipulated that his name should not be used, and was careful to talk in private. The story of the occurrence, as gathered from the company's employes and those who are acquainted with the workings of the road, through constant travel over it, is as follows: The eastern-bound train was considerably behind time, and after leaving Jamaica had been pushed rapidly to make up the lost time, which, according to one passenger was a half-hour, but which was probably about twenty-five minutes. On arriving at Woodsburg, where there is a side track, the train was still more than twenty minutes behind, and consequently overdue at Far Rockaway. Here it should have been held to await the passing of the westward bound train, but the Conductor, Hibbard, against the advice it is said, of the Engineer and others of his subordinates, ordered the train ahead, and a dash was made for the next switch, with the result already well known. No knowledge of the whereabouts of either train appears to have been sought by the conductor of the other at the telegraph offices in the stations, and the only precaution observed was that of keeping a look-out from the engines. It was especially noticeable, yesterday, that all trains rounding the curve, whistled long and loudly, a proceeding which old passengers say they never before observed.

In striking contrast to the enforced apathy of the company's employes was the excitement and interest of the inhabitants of the little villages near the scene of the accident. Each one was ready to give information and to offer explanations, many of which were born of the wildest conjecture or based on incorrect statements. Many of the friends of the wounded and killed journeyed thither to identify bodies or to assist the injured.

The place wore a different air from its usual one of a holiday resort, and in every group were sad faces and mournful speech. The bodies of the killed were placed in an extemporized vault in a grave near the spot where they met with their death. Each corpse was decently and carefully placed in a rough box and covered with a sheet, on which were placed blocks of ice, which were replenished from time to time.

Coroner John R. Hicks was summoned immediately after the occurrence. He found that seven were killed, and, after considerable delay, succeeded in obtaining a list of their names as follows:

Jesse M. Hibbard, the conductor of the eastward bound train.

Boemer Thurmer, jeweler, No. 102 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

William Benjamin Mott, carpenter, of Brooklyn.

Philip Hartman, cigar manufacturer, corner of Second street and Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

John Ehlers, book-keeper, corner of Flushing and Graham avenues, Brooklyn, E. D.

William Gould, Ocean Point.

Peter C. Pfeiffer, real-estate agent, No. 244 North Seventh street.

One of the most tragic incidents connected with the accident was that of Mott's identification. He is a young man, living in Brooklyn, and pursuing his trade in New-York. His uncle, Benjamin Mott, keeps one of the numerous hotels in Far Rockaway, and his mother and sister are living at this hotel. He was well known in the village, and yet he lay more than twenty-four hours within a quarter of a mile of where his kindred were busily caring for some of the wounded. Yesterday afternoon a casual remark by some one who had seen his remains led his sister to suspect the identity of the corpse, and she hastened to the vault to have her fears confirmed. Her grief and that of her mother was terrible, and drew tears from some of the roughest of the lookers-on. Young Mott sustained a compound fracture of both thighs, and died of shock and hemorrhage. The remains of Conductor Hibbard were conveyed to his residence, not far from the scene of the collision. He was married, and leaves one child. He was literally crushed and torn to pieces, being injured all over, and most of his bones being broken. His death was instantaneous.

Mr. Thurmer had left his wife, to whom he had been married only a few weeks, sitting in the second car of the eastward-bound train, and went on the rear platform of the same car to smoke. The platform on which he stood was broken entirely away from the car, and he was caught between the two cars and both legs severed at the top of the thigh. His death was almost instantaneous. Philip Hartman sustained a fracture of the skull and some other injuries. John Ehlers was the son of a well-known Brooklyn coal-dealer, whose book-keeper he was. He was about twenty years old. He sustained a fracture of the scull, and died of shock occasioned by the concussion of the brain. William Gould was a married man, about twenty-five years old. He was in the employ of Dr. J. Auerbach, of Ocean Point, who speaks highly of him. He had gone to Rockaway Beach to enjoy a half-holiday, and was returning home being on the westward-bound train when he was killed. He sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, and died of shock and hemorrhage. He leaves a wife and child. P. C. Pfeiffer's left thigh was almost torn from his body, hanging only by a strip of flesh. He also died of shock and hemorrhage.

The Coroner summoned a jury on his arrival, and, after they had viewed the bodies, adjourned the inquest to Thursday afternoon, when it will be held at the Atlantic Hotel in Far Rockaway. It was impossible to obtain a complete list of the wounded, as many of those who received even serious injuries in the collision were taken away by their friends, but a list of those who were treated for serious wounds on the spot was obtained from Dr. J. Auerbach, of Ocean Point, the Deputy Coroner of Hempstead, who made the following statement: I was summoned to the spot shortly after the collision, and found a scene of indescribable confusion. Many were still entangled in the ruins, and the vicinity was crowded with people who were drawn together by the news, some of them looking for friends, and some attracted by curiosity. Among those who had come were a number of medical men. Dr. O'Brien, of Brooklyn, Dr. Redman, of Williamsburg, Dr. Conway, of Far Rockaway, Dr. Healy, of Brooklyn, Dr. Strong, and Dr. Curtis, of New-York, were all there. Dr. Curtis being a noted physician we made him chief of a medical staff, which was at once organized, and measures were immediately taken for the relief of the wounded.

We did not find that a large number of the living were seriously hurt. This, I suppose, was owing to the great violence of the shock which killed those who were in a position to be badly hurt. William Finn was probably the worst case, and he is not expected to recover. He was the fireman of the westward-bound train, and received a blow on the head causing concussion and compression of the brain, accompanied by considerable extravasation of blood. Conductor Holdridge, of the same train, I did not see, as he was taken away immediately. His hand was badly hurt, three fingers being lost. John Slater suffered a compound fracture of the foot. It was a bad hurt, some of the metatarsal bones projecting. He received also other slight injuries. He will have to undergo a surgical operation, but was too weak to endure it on Monday night. The following morning his father took him home to Brooklyn. Mrs. Prinkle received a slight scalp wound. William Brady received a slight scalp wound and a contusion of the right leg. Mr. Robinson received severe contusions on both legs, but did not sustain any fracture. Mr. Kehoe received a slight scalp wound and his left leg was slightly injured. Patrick Walsh also received a slight scalp wound. Robert Hudson, of No. 209 Powers street, Williamsburg, had his arm broken and both legs slightly injured. The inquest will occur on Thursday next, and in accordance with the usual custom, where litigation is to be expected, District Attorney Downing will conduct the examination of witnesses.

An accident occurred yesterday in removing the wrecked cars that is likely to prove fatal. The coupling-pin of one of the cars slipped from its place and was thrown with such force against the stomach of one O'Loughlin, the foreman of the gang of trackmen, as to leave its impress on his flesh. He was taken with violent vomitings and is not expected to live.

LIGHTNING AND RAIN.

A HOTEL STRUCK IN MILFORD, PENN.—CATTLE KILLED AND OTHER DAMAGE DONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., July 6.—During a severe thunder shower, which passed over this place this afternoon, the large new Summer hotel, situated near the bluff at foot of Ann street, was struck by lightning and greatly damaged. The building was to have been opened to the public the 1st of July, but not being finished it still remains unoccupied. Several head of cattle were killed by the lightning in the upper end of Delaware Township, Pike County, trees uprooted, fences blown over, and other damage done. The destruction throughout this section will be very great. The storm lasted one hour.

SEVERAL HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 6.—The houses of Henry Dennis, in this city, B. Stetson and Charles Riley, in Uxbridge, the barn of Sampson Severance, in Rutland, and the High School building and house of G. B. Searles, in Westborough, were struck by lightning last night. The storm was the most violent experienced here for years.

TERRIBLE STORM AT NYACK, N. Y.

NYACK, N. Y., July 6.—There was a dreadful storm here this afternoon, with very heavy rain and hail, a high wind, and almost incessant thunder and lightning. Two men, named Abin Newman and Jacob Tucker, while lathing a house, were instantly killed by lightning. A horse was killed while standing in its stable. Houses were unroofed, and trees torn up by the roots. At 8 o'clock the storm still continued, and immense damage had already been done.

TWO BOYS KILLED BY LIGHTNING IN NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., July 6.—During a thunder-storm this afternoon in Portsmouth, two youths, named Guthrie and Hubbard, were struck and killed by lightning, and the schooner Windward, lying at a wharf, had the mainmast splintered.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF THE OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 6.—The lumber trade continues very dull. There are no sales to report, and the yards are becoming crowded. The mills are still running, but will be shut down unusually early this season.

WASHINGTON.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY-YARD SUPPLIES AWARDED.

SOME OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS—ADVANCE IN RAILROAD FARES—COMMISSIONS ISSUED TO THE REORGANIZED OFFICIALS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT—BUSINESS AT THE REDEMPTION BUREAU—MAIL ROUTE CONTRACTORS WHO FAIL TO PERFORM THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The contracts for furnishing supplies to the Navy-yards throughout the country, bids for which were opened recently, have been awarded in part; but others, amounting to about $250,000, will be awarded this week. Among those who have received contracts thus far are George H. Creed, D. Babcock & Co., William A. Hyatt, Walton Brothers, Degraw, Aymar & Co., J. W. Duryee, and Samuel G. French, of New-York; Howard, Snelling & Co. and Gayle & Co., of Boston; R. H. Powell & Co., of Philadelphia; R. H. Hawley, of Chicago; Watson & Pettinger, of Brooklyn; Whittier, Fuller & Co. and Farwell & Co., of San Francisco; and Lunforth, Kellogg & Co., of Mare Island, Cal.

ADVANCE IN RAILROAD FARES.

The sale of through tickets over the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Potomac Railroads at increased rates has been begun in pursuance of the agreement entered into in New-York. The local fare between Baltimore and Washington over the latter road has also been advanced to $1 20 for a single trip, or $2 for the round trip, the same as the Baltimore and Ohio rates.

FAILURE OF MAIL ROUTE CONTRACTORS.

The Post Office Department having received information that the contractors for carrying the mails between Vicksburg, Miss., and New-Orleans La., and between Sabine Pass and Weiss Bluff, in Texas, have failed to perform the service, the Postmasters at these places have been directed to employ temporary service at a rate not exceeding the old prices. The department will relet the routes.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Charles S. Douglass, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Consul at Puerta Plata, San Domingo; William C. Nichols, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill.; Frederick E. Grossman, Collector of Customs for the District of Fernandina, Fla.; John Taffe, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of the Territory of Colorado; John R. Clark, of Nebraska, to be Surveyor General of the United States for the District of Nebraska and Iowa, vice E. Cunningham, resigned; H. M. Keyser, of Illinois, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Montana, vice J. L. Sheridan, declined; Thomas A. Riley, of Pennsylvania, Agent for the Indians of White River Agency in Dakota; and Charles D. Bradley, Attorney for the United States for the Territory of Colorado. He has also signed the commissions of the following named persons, to be Chiefs of Bureaus in the Department of State; Charles Payson, Statistics; Ferdinand Jefferson, Rolls and Library; Robert C. Morgan, Accounts; Arthur B. Wood, Consular; Henry D. J. Pratt, Diplomatic; John H. Haswell, Indexes and Archives; and Henry L. Thomas, Translator in that Department; also the following Deputies in the Treasury Department; William P. Titcomb, Deputy Register of the Treasury; Henry A. Lockwood, Deputy Commissioner of Customs; W. M. Hemphill Jones, Deputy First Controller; Edmund B. Curtis, Deputy Second Controller; Henry K. Leaver, Deputy First Auditor; Charles F. Herring, Deputy Second Auditor; Allen M. Gangewer, Deputy Third Auditor; William B. Moore, Deputy Fourth Auditor; Jonathan B. Mann, Deputy Fifth Auditor; and Frederick B. Lilley, Deputy Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; Joseph M. Toner, George S. Gideon, and Joseph Henry, of the District of Columbia, to be Visitors to the Government Hospital for the Insane; John M. Martin, Postmaster at Jackson, Ohio; and Lester Markham, Postmaster at Madison, Ga.

NAVY ORDERS.

Surgeon F. M. Dearborn will be detached from the Franklin, European station, on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Assistant Engineer W. H. Platt has been detached from special duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Boatswain William A. Cooper has been detached from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the Swatara. Boatswain Jasper Coghlan has been detached from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, at Norfolk, and placed on sick leave. Acting Boatswain Thomas W. Brown has been detached from the Swatara and placed on sick leave. Boatswain H. Dickinson has been ordered to the receiving-ship New-Hampshire.

LAND GRANT CONFIRMED.

The patent for the Cañon del Agua land grant, confirmed to Jose Serafin Ramirez, and located in Monterey County, New-Mexico, about fifty miles from Santa Fe, has been signed by the Commissioner. It contains 3,501 acres.

THE WASHINGTON PRINTERS AND EMPLOYES.

The employing printers met here this evening, and adopted resolutions declaring that the rules of the Columbia Typographical Union in regard to the conduct of printing establishments, rates of wages, and hours of labor, are onerous and detrimental to the private printing interests of the District, and that they will not be governed by the union in the matters complained of after Aug. 2. About eighty printers were furloughed to-day from the Government Printing Office on account of the decrease of work.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 7—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic coast and the North-west, and lowest over New-England. Clear or partly cloudy warm weather has continued in the Southern States, with occasional rains on the Gulf coast. Partly cloudy weather with rain areas has prevailed from Missouri and Tennessee north-eastward to Lake Huron, the lower lakes, and the Middle and Eastern States.

The central Mississippi River has continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, slight changes in barometer, south-west to south-east winds, continued warm, clear or partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains in the former and on the Gulf coast.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region higher barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, winds veering to east or south, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and followed by falling barometer.

For the Middle and Eastern States, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, winds veering to north or west, and rising barometer.

The Central Mississippi River continues slowly rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	63°	75°	3:30 P. M.	82°	95°
6 A. M.	64°	75°	6 P. M.	72°	82°
9 A. M.	68°	80°	9 P. M.	66°	73°
12 M.	73°	89°	12 P. M.	64°	72°

Average temperature yesterday........80⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........69°

SIX BOYS DROWNED WHILE SWIMMING.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 6.—A party of seven lads while bathing at the junction of Watuppa Lake and the Queguechan River to-day, joined hands and walked off a sand-bar into deep water. Six of their number—John W. Fielding, James and William Jacques, William Dyer, Francis Kane, and George McManus—were drowned. The seventh lad reached the shore.

RAPID TRANSIT.

MEASURES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

THE FIRST FORMAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS—MR. SELIGMAN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

When the Rapid-transit Commissioners were sworn into office it was arranged that their first formal meeting should be held yesterday in the City Hall. Accordingly, at noon, Mr. Mott and other Commissioners arrived, and were received by Mayor Wickham, with whom they conversed about the great work intrusted to their charge. Two hours later the full board was present, and the necessary steps were taken to effect a permanent organization by electing officers. The meeting was private, but the following facts were furnished by the Secretary:

All the Commissioners—consisting of Messrs. Joseph Seligman, C. H. Delamater, L. B. Brown, Jordan L. Mott, and Charles J. Canda—were present.

On motion of Mr. Mott, Mr. Seligman was elected President of the organization, and Col. Burton N. Harrison was requested to act as Secretary.

Col. Harrison then produced a certificate of the Secretary of State reciting that the appointments of the Commissioners had been filed in his office, together with the oaths of office of each. The Secretary also presented the statutory bonds of the Commissioners, who qualified, each in $25,000. The sureties were as follows:

For Commissioner Seligman—James and Jesse Seligman.

For L. B. Brown—Howard H. Potter and William H. Lee.

For C. H. Delameter—Daniel H. Baldwin, and John Baird.

For Jordan L. Mott—Samuel R. White, and Oliver Bryan.

For Charles J. Canda—William B. Ogden, and John H. Abeel.

Mr. Mott moved that a committee of two be appointed to draft a form of advertisement for plans for the construction of the road. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Mott and Canda were appointed such committee.

Mr. Canda was then appointed to select proper offices for the use of the Commission, and on motion of Mr. Delamater the Secretary was directed to have 250 copies of the law creating the board printed in pamphlet form.

The board then adjourned until the 8th inst, at noon.

It is said that representatives of the Elevated Railroad Company were in attendance previous to the meeting. Before the next session is held it is deemed probable that offices will be selected for the Commissioners, and that some important reports will be prepared for presentation.

THE EXTENSION OF THE ELEVATED ROAD—THE PROSPECTS OF OTHER COMPANIES WHO HOLD CHARTERS.

The New-York Elevated Railway Company issued a circular under date of June 21, 1875, stating that sealed proposals would be received until to-day, July 7, for the construction of about one and one-fourth miles of single track railroad, with two or more turnouts, extending from the northern terminus of the present road at Thirty-sixth street to opposite the Central Park at Sixty-first street, under plans and specifications stated at length in the circular. The officers of the road stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the company proposed to put this work under contract immediately, and to push it to a speedy completion under their special charter, regardless of the Husted bill, and that it was their intention to have the road completed and in running order as far up as Sixty-first street by the 1st of October next. The amount of money required to do this work and provide for the equipment of it is estimated at about $250,000. They also propose to extend the road from its present terminus at the Battery down to the South Ferry, a distance of only about 1,500 feet, which they estimate can be done for about $60,000 for a single track, including proper turnouts and equipments, or about $100,000 for a double track. This latter proposed extension, provided the company obtain the authority to make it, will also be put under contract immediately, and completed by the 1st of October next. They also desire to connect the road with the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Depot at Forty-second street, for which provision was not made by their special charter, and for which authority must be obtained from the Commissioners appointed under the Husted bill. Speaking of the future prospects of the road, the officers expressed confidence in its success, and claim that they have demonstrated the feasibility of rapid transit by means of elevated railways. As a comparison they instanced the month of June, 1874, when the road carried 70,000 passengers, while in the month of June, 1875, the number carried amounted to 98,000. Should proper encouragement continue to be extended to the company, they will eventually continue the road to the Harlem River. Their time from the Battery to Sixty-first street, including stoppages, will be twenty-five minutes; from Warren street to Sixty-first street, twenty minutes, and from Warren street to Forty-second street depot, fifteen minutes. They also stated that the contract for the timber necessary to built the road from Thirty-sixth to Sixty-first street had already been awarded to Messrs. Eppenger & Russell, No. 160 Water street. The timber is to be of Georgia yellow pine, and delivered at the company's yards, corner of Washington and Gansevoort streets, by the 20th of August or the 1st of September.

A TIMES reporter also called at the office of the Gilbert Elevated Railway, at No. 149 Broadway, for the purpose of ascertaining what the company proposes to do in view of the Husted Rapid Transit bill. Mr. Gilbert, the projector of the enterprise, was present, as was also Mr. Bacon, the Secretary of the company. From them it was ascertained, in the course of an extended conversation, that the company proposed to build their road under their special charter, as soon as sufficient money could be raised to do so. They claim that out of the four things requisite to build the road, they are already in possession of three, namely: They have a charter, they have a route, and they have a plan. The fourth thing they need is the money to build the road. They claim further that they can build and equip a double-track railway, according to their plan, at a cost of $450,000 per mile, which will be safe, durable, and ornamental, and which will answer the purpose for which it is intended for at least fifty years to come. As to what course they would pursue with reference to the Husted bill and the Commissioners appointed under it, it was impossible to tell until after the annual meeting of the company for the election of officers, which will take place to-day. Delays had been experienced and obstacles thrown in their way from time to time, and now the financial depression of the country was operating to check the work of the company; but notwithstanding all this their charter was good and their company in legal existence, and they had plenty of time to make every necessary arrangement, independent of anything, and they did not see wherein the Husted bill affected them in any way, shape, or manner. They might submit their plans to the consideration of the Commissioners of Rapid Transit and they might not. At all events they would be able to answer that question after the meeting to-day. They thought they would be able to obtain money in the course of the next three months. At all events, that the road would be built they had no doubt.

Mr. Moses S. Beach, one of the Directors of the Beach Pneumatic Railway, on being questioned as to the present status and future prospects of that enterprise, replied that all he knew about it was that the company was organized under special charter; that the plans and specifications and maps and surveys were all made, and that it was proposed by the company to build the road just as soon as the money was raised to do it with; and that the last positive information he had upon the subject was to the effect that negotiations were pending whereby the money was to be obtained, and that, so far as he knew, these negotiations might have been already closed and the money loaned; in fact, he had been informed that such a result was to have been consummated a week ago, and having been out of town for ten days he was not in possession of positive information on the subject. He had no doubt, however, that the money would be obtained, and that when it was the road would positively be built. He did not see how the Husted bill could possibly have any bearing on their project, and did not think it would interfere with them in any manner.

The universal sentiment of all the gentlemen interested in these schemes for rapid transit seemed to be that the Commissioners appointed by the Mayor were all good men, who came to the performance of their duties unbiassed by any feeling of preference for any of the present schemes, and that none of the existing plans would in any way interfere with any road the Commissioners might see fit to locate; that there was plenty of room for all, and that the future needs of the City would be such as to require all the roads that are likely to be provided. So far as could be ascertained, there was no feeling of jealousy displayed by any of them, or any fear that the action of the Commissioners would in any way interfere with any of those schemes now in progress, or that any of those schemes would be in the way of any road which the Commissioners might locate.

THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council Committee, appointed to consider the proposition of changing the proposed route of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was held yesterday morning at the company's office. Among those present were Aldermen Fisher, Howell, Black, and Hill, of the committee, and of the company, the President, John H. Burtis, J. L. Marcellus, J. M. Phelps, Job Johnson, and J. L. Nostrand. It was proposed to run the new route from Sands street, by Pearl or Washington streets, to a point near the City Hall, and from thence to connect, as direct as possible with the former route to East New-York. The representatives of Mrs. Gerrit Smith's property protested against the building of the road through Sands street, and several property-owners on Grand avenue entered a like protest against its construction in Grand avenue. Mr. Burtis, on the part of the company, proposed as a compromise that the disputed property should be appraised and purchased by the company as soon as the construction of the road was begun. Mr. Burtis, in conclusion, assured the property-holders that the company wished to build the best possible road in the most direct route through that portion of the city where the business interests of citizens would best be served. The committee then adjourned, without reaching a definite conclusion on the matter under consideration.

THE RAILROAD SETTLEMENT.

THE WAR PRACTICALLY AT AN END—AN ALLEGED EVASION OF THE AGREEMENT BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 6.

The cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday passed over the New-Jersey Roads to and from New-York for the first time since February, and tickets were sold and baggage was checked for New-York at President Street Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, in this city, as well as the Pennsylvania Roads, Union Depot. The travel was good over both the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad still continued to sell tickets to and from Washington at fifty cents a single fare and seventy-five cents a round trip, although it was understood that "all reduced local and special rates" were to "be advanced simultaneously," according to the careful wording of the written agreements between the general ticket agents of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Companies. In this agreement it was specially stated that for opera and theatrical companies and base-ball clubs, not less than ten in number, the fare between Baltimore and Washington was to be fixed at $1 each single and $1 75 each round trip. These figures were in accordance with the excursion schedule of May, 1874; were suggested by the Pennsylvania officials, and were to be the only deviation from the regular rates. Dispatches were sent from Camden station to Philadelphia yesterday asking an explanation of the failure to advance fares over the Baltimore and Potomac, and doubtless the matter will be settled to-day.

Some passengers for Western points, yesterday, were somewhat surprised, on applying for tickets, to be told of the advance, but there were some tickets sold at all the offices, although the number was considerably reduced. It is understood that some of the roads in the West are not altogether satisfied with the advance, Pittsburg especially claiming that the rate from Baltimore there, which is $9, is out of proportion to that from here to Cincinnati, $12 25, and that by buying a through ticket, the coupon from Pittsburg to Cincinatti, costing only $3 25, can be sold, and the road interested thus not get its just pro rata. It may be said, however, in this connection, that the Baltimore and Ohio is in a nearly similar position between here and New-York, as tickets for Chicago are sold in the Baltimore and Ohio New-York office, over its line, via Baltimore, for $18. This gives a purchaser the ride to Baltimore, which at regular rates is worth $6 20, and upon arriving here his ticket to Chicago, at present figures, would cost $16 50. There is a good field for the speculators, which they will not be slow to work.

From the Baltimore American, July 6.

The rates of fare on Western travel were advanced by both the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies yesterday to the fares embraced in the schedule published. What caused the most stir in railroad circles yesterday was the unexplained action of the Baltimore and Potomac people, who continued to sell straight and round trip Baltimore-Washington tickets for fifty and seventy-five cents respectively. In the morning all the war bulletins which have decorated the windows of the office of the company, north-east corner Baltimore and Calvert streets, were taken down, and every one supposed that the rates were advanced all round. Not so, however, for any amount of tickets to Washington could be purchased at the cut rates named above. When inquiries were made as to what was the reason for this, the officials of the Baltimore and Potomac Company replied that they were governed altogether by instructions from Philadelphia, and that nothing in those instructions related to advancing the Baltimore-Washington rate. Up to the time of the closing of the office nothing had been received from Philadelphia indicating that any change was to be made. Some of the Baltimore and Ohio officials were indignant at what they claimed to be an evasion at the offstart on the part of the Pennsylvania Company of the agreement entered into by the agents of the two companies at the conference in Philadelphia. In this agreement, after referring to the charges to be made in the through rates, it was stipulated that all specially reduced local rates were to be advanced simultaneously with the through rates. Telegrams were immediately sent from Camden Station to Philadelphia to General Ticket Agent D. M. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Company, asking for an explanation, but Mr. Boyd could not be found. Up to a late hour last evening nothing had been heard from him. Some railroad men thought it was a mere oversight on the part of Mr. Boyd in not ordering the change, while others were of the opinion that it was intentional, and that no change was to be made. The latter solution of the problem was scouted by the Baltimore and Ohio people, and it is very plain that if the action of the Baltimore and Potomac officials here should, in any event, be sanctioned at head-quarters, that more trouble is brewing. The Baltimore-Washington passenger traffic is too big an item to the Baltimore and Ohio for that company to allow, if there be any possible means of preventing it, the Baltimore and Potomac to undersell them in the manner they have been doing for some weeks past. A Baltimore and Ohio official in the evening seemed inclined to think that the question at issue would be satisfactorily settled to-day. The Baltimore and Ohio trains, three in number, went through to New-York yesterday, connecting with the trains of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, leaving President Street Depot at 9:25 A. M., 2:40 P. M., and 10:50 P. M. Connection was afterward made at Bayview with the trains of the Pennsylvania Company, and the combination of trains thus formed, consisting of the cars of the three companies named, proceeded on. No connection was made by the Baltimore and Ohio Company with the limited express, which left Union Depot, North Charles street, at 10:35 A. M. It was not known by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore officials whether this connection was going to be made or not, though an engine was kept in readiness for the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio, should they be sent down from Camden Station. The Baltimore and Ohio cars from New-York to Washington arrived here on time and went through.

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

GENERAL IMPROVED TONE IN THE CITY—WHERE THE PRINCIPAL GAIN LIES.

The Chicago *Tribune* is printing a series of editorials taking a very cheerful view of the business situation. In a recent article referring particularly to the condition of affairs in its own city, it says:

"Chicago has largely shared in this general restoration of industry. The panic for a time closed many of our industrial establishments. With the almost immediate recovery of our banks, and the inflow of money to purchase breadstuffs and provisions, business in Chicago was resumed. Factories and workshops opened their doors. The discharged operatives were recalled, first on half, then on two-thirds, then on full time. Other factories began business, and more labor was employed. Trade with the prosperous interior was resumed; sales of merchandise were increased, and remittances were prompt and punctual. Over a large part of Illinois and the West, farmers were able in 1874 to pay off mortgages; they increased their live stock, their implements, the number of their workmen, and the area under cultivation. They bought and sold for cash, and bought cheaper and sold on better terms. The rebuilding of the city, temporarily suspended, was resumed. Large additions were made to the number of dwellings. The large drain upon the savings banks caused by the suspension of work began to go back, and the season of 1874 closed with a general restoration, and in many cases increase, of the business of the city over that of previous years.

In 1872 there had been a costly and extensive expenditure for business warehouses and stores in advance of the demand. They were erected in anticipation of the future. A large part of this property remained idle in 1873 and 1874, yielding no income to its owners. Nevertheless, in 1874, there were numerous additions to this class of property. Vacant lots and blocks were covered with new warehouses and stores, and the solidity and compactness of the business districts were made more complete. The long and severe Winter of 1874–5 was really more oppressive upon certain classes in Chicago than was the panic of the year before. There was a heavy demand on the savings banks. But the business of Chicago in 1875 has been renewed in a most satisfactory manner. Since the panic there have been larger additions to the residence property—not so much to the number of palatial residences, nor to those costing from $25,000 to $75,000 each, as to that other and more needed class costing with lot from $7,500 to $13,000. We have also had a large number of buildings hardly known here before the fire—brick dwellings costing with lot from $2,500 to $6,000. These are the evidences of permanent prosperity, as well as increase of population. Another striking fact, and more peculiar in Chicago than elsewhere is that these dwellings are to a great extent owned by the occupants, and the cost of the others admits of their being rented at moderate rates. Under the combined influence of increase of business, abundance of money, and cheap rents, a large number of warehouses and stores which since their construction have been unoccupied, have now found tenants; the weatherbeaten signs of 'To Rent' have disappeared, and well-filled stores and active business have taken possession of much of the hitherto unproductive improvements made after the fire. 'The future,' for which they were built, has to a great extent already arrived, notwithstanding the building of similar property, which has continuously kept on.

The number of unemployed has gradually diminished. The number of persons employed at daily, weekly, or monthly wages in Chicago at this time, exceeds the number at any time since the panic. Our manufacturing business has increased, and has given employment to an increased number of persons. There are persons out of employment, as is always the case in large cities; but the number, outside of those who are professional non-workers, and those who will engage only in kid-glove labor, is less now in proportion than for a long time. The indebtedness of the people is less than in 1873. The period since the panic has been devoted to settlement. The insolvent have divided their assets among their creditors, and have stepped down and out. The holders of mortgages on real estate have exchanged their evidences of debt, taking up one with another, and releasing contracts that could not be filled. Individuals have settled their balances, collected all that was due them, and paid off what they owed. New debts, unsecured by available security, have not been contracted. Credits are short, prices low, and payments frequent. Business is done nearer a cash basis than ever, to the great advantage and profit of all concerned. Money is abundant, and the rates of interest low. Production is constantly enlarging, and, if wages are not so high, prices of commodities are proportionately less, and there are more persons employed. The deposits of the savings banks have largely increased. All over the city, even to the extreme districts, improvements are going on, and there is general activity, all indicating that, while the extravagant expenditure of 1873 no longer exists, there is a better, because more substantial and permanent, business now doing; that, while the short cuts to fortune have been abandoned, there are more persons pushing onward along the slower high roads to comfort and competency."

SANTA ANNA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE OLD HERO—HIS PRESENT APPEARANCE—HIS ENTHUSIASM OVER OLD-TIME EXPLOITS.

The following interesting account of an interview with old Santa Anna is given in the *Vidette*, of Mobile, by "D. S. R.:"

Probably no life of the present century, if written out, would present a more checkered, sensational page than that of Santa Anna. Associated as it is with every event in the history of our republic, it is filled also with private and personal experiences which sound like the exaggerations of fiction. It has been filled with honors and adversities, and now, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight, the possessor looks over it all and would fain be young again. It was about the year 1856 that Santa Anna's absolute political power was broken. Since then, with the exception of some unimportant part in the French intervention, his life has been comparatively quiet.

Happening a few months since to be in the City of Mexico, and learning that the old hero was then spending a few weeks in his city home, I determined, if possible, to gratify my feelings of interest in his romantic career by securing an interview. Owing to a mutual feeling of dislike existing between Santa Anna and the Mexican people, the former holds himself in great reserve. His rooms are open to but a few, and it is no easy matter to gain an audience. Toward foreigners he is not so surly, and it is generally much easier for a stranger to gain his private parlors than for a native citizen. Hon. Angel Martinez, an old school-fellow of mine, knew how to manage the thing, however, and in a very short time he had discovered the quarters of one of Santa Anna's old-time friends, El Señor Verdergo, ex-Governor of the State of Sinaloa. This gentleman agreed to take us around, and the time was set when we should meet him and proceed together to the old President's rooms. At the appointed time we were on hand. On reaching the *patio* of the old Spanish house on Vergara street, we sent up our cards, and then a long pause ensued. In the course of half an hour the servant came back and informed us that we could not see the President that evening, but to come at the same time on the next day. Five o'clock in the afternoon of the second day found us again in the *patio* waiting. The servant was not gone so long this time, but he came back with the same message: "Manyana a los cinco." No one who has not traveled in our Spanish-American countries can imagine how much aggravation is concentrated in that simple expression, "manyana." It is the first word that a foreigner learns on going into Mexico, and he finds that it is practically applied from the simplest transactions of every day life up to matters of the utmost moment.

"Do nothing to-day which by any possible means you can put off until to-morrow," ("*manyana*,") is the way the old adage is applied in our sister republic, and one soon learns to take it as a matter of course. We went five times with the old Governor to the President's house before we finally obtained admission. Long before this I was heartily sick of the job and wanted to give it up, but Martinez laughed at me, and insisted on my accompanying him to the last. "This is the way we do things here," he laughed, "you must not expect San Francisco dispatch." On the evening of the fifth day we were conducted into a long, neatly furnished room facing the street. A sofa stood at one end with several chairs arranged around in a sort of half circle, and directly over the sofa hung a life-sized painting of Santa Anna's wife as she doubtless appeared forty years ago. She must have been very beautiful then, if the picture is true to life. A piano stood in one corner, and several pieces of statuary here and there gave us some idea of the old warrior's taste. There was no attempt at display in anything in the room; everything was simple and undemonstrative.

We hardly had time to cast a hasty glance about us before a side door opened and Santa Anna himself stepped into the room. His private Secretary, Col. Noso, presented us, and after shaking hands and making a few common-place remarks to each one of us, he motioned toward the chairs and we all moved over and sat down. My surprise at the appearance of the old General was shared by my companion. Instead of the gray-haired old man, that we had expected to see, an upright, soldierly figure stood before us. His form was not yet bowed down by the weight of years and his cool, black, flashing eyes told that the fires of early life were not yet all spent. Incredible as it may seem, Santa Anna's hair has not yet turned gray, and his face has a kindly, hopeful expression, strangely at variance with the wide-spread ideas of his character. He wears no beard of any kind and is as smooth-faced as a woman. In talking he is much troubled by a badly-fitting set of false teeth, which fall from the palate, and he is slightly deaf. It was in moving across the room and seating himself on the sofa, however, that the infirmities of his age showed themselves most conspicuous. His false leg troubled him, and I thought he showed a disposition to hide it, for after seating himself very carefully, he threw it out directly before him and covered it with the left. He sat upright, nor did he lean back or change his position the whole hour that we were with him. Santa Anna is slim built, about five feet ten in height, and in his younger days must have been a handsome man — as he is at present a fine-looking old gentleman. He is talkative and social—loves to recount his own exploits, and seems to live at present altogether in the past. He knows that the future holds nothing for him, consequently he takes very little interest in the passing events of the day. He did not even know the name of the President of the United States, and asked several little questions about our affairs that almost any school boy would be capable of answering. After some general inquiries about his health, the effect of the recent rains on his disease, (he is troubled with catarrh,) and his projects for passing the Summer, something was said that led him off on the very track that we had been hoping for, viz.: himself and his own exploits. As he found himself drifting off thirty, forty, and even fifty years into the past, his old form straightened up, his eyes shone like those of a boy, and he seemed to be living it all over again. In describing the events of half a century ago, we were astonished to note the accuracy with which he gave the minutest particulars. Every date and incident seemed to be as fresh in his memory as though it were an event of the day before.

He gave us an account of the early republican movement in Mexico; spoke of his part in the war with Spain, when the ignorant people were crying out for a republic without having any idea of what the word meant. "I did not know what a republic was myself," he said, "but the more I tried to reason with the people, the louder they cried '*Viva la Republica!*' so we all went off in search of one."

He gave an account of the overthrow of Iturbide and his unhappy death, and told some little incidents of personal interviews which he himself had had with the unfortunate young Emperor. He spoke of Vera Cruz, and described some horrible scenes which he had witnessed there when the terrible vomito was raging and the streets and plazas were filled with dead men. I was in hopes that he would say something of Texas or the Mexican war, but the old diplomat steered clear of such doubtful contributors to his fame and and only alluded casually to the United States. He spoke of the time when he was the guest of Andrew Jackson at the White House, and the old fellow laughed as he recalled some little embarrassments in which his inability to speak English had placed him. For over an hour the old man ran on from topic to topic with scarcely an interruption, and then it grew so dark in the room that we could scarcely see his face, and we rose to go. So absorbed had I become in my unusual surroundings, with the shadows creeping over the room and the old man sitting there like the spirit of a long-lost age that the movement to go almost startled me. It was with a feeling approaching to reverence that I took the soft, woman's hand which was extended to me, and went away, wondering if that was indeed Santa Anna, the hero of my school-boy dreams.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STOVES.

Mr. S. S. Jewett, President of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers, delivered an address at a recent meeting in St. Louis of that body, in which he said that a carefully-prepared estimate, made from returns of stove manufacturers, shows that the capacity of all the foundries in the United States is 1,500,000 stoves per annum. 852,400 stoves were made last year, and 906,000 were sold. There was a stock on hand in January, 1875, of 203,000 stoves in the hands of manufacturers. He thinks that there is at least thirty-three per cent. greater capacity for making stoves than the country requires, and that the facility with which stoves can be turned out makes it practicable for manufacturers to meet any sudden demand without allowing the accumulation of a large stock. Mr. Jewett called particular attention to the remarkable improvements made in stoves within the last twenty years, whereby he claims a reduction of fifty per cent. in the quantity of fuel required for cooking and heating purposes, and many other advantages.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

CLASS DAY AT WILLIAMS.

THE EXERCISES OF MONDAY—THE JUNIOR AND SOPHOMORE RHETORICALS—REUNIONS OF ALUMNI—DEPARTURE OF THE CREW FOR SARATOGA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Tuesday, July 6, 1875.

The class day exercises occurred mainly in the village church, beginning at 2 P. M. to-day, at which hour the class were ushered into the church by the Marshals, Henry F. Boardman, of Troy, N. Y., and Robert Townsend, of Syracuse, N. Y. The President of the day was I. Heyer Polhemus, of Newark, N. J. The music for this occasion was furnished by Prof. Pailati's band, of Albany, N. Y. The exercises at the church were introduced by the class oration, delivered by Joseph Tomlinson, of Roadstown, N. J., on the subject "The Balance of Proof;" the speaker reflected on the tendency of man to go to one of two extremes, either to that of universal skepticism, or to that of a slavish credulity. The one rejects reason and its intuitions and denies the existence of mind, of matter, and of God. The other never moves from the beaten track of custom. But the progress of the human race depends upon neither of these. The leaders of the world are free from the vandalism of the iconoclast. They have the power to weigh proof, to subordinate action to motives that have been proven to be rational, and thus lay the foundation of independent thought; to gain this ability is the ultimate end of all education. The oration was followed by the poem, delivered by J. Howard Corwin, of Jamestown, N. Y., on the subject, "Within the Sound of the Chapel Bell."

The class then marched to the chapel, where, with all due ceremony, the class ivy was planted. The Ivy oration was delivered by Adair Pleasants, of Rock Island, Ill. His subject was "Symbolism." From the revelation which history has made of the human mind and heart, we can go beyond the written revelation. It tells us of one power which man's fall deprived him of—the power to see and know God directly. God said to him, Henceforth thou shalt know me only by symbols. From that day to this symbolism has ruled the race. Nations which have read the thoughts of God expressed in symbols have reached imperishable civilization. And this aside, symbolism sheds light and beauty upon our lives. Some day we may cast it off. Then the visible universe may pass away, for its work will be accomplished, for man will have fought his way up through this world of symbols to the full comprehension of Truth and of God. The singing of the Ivy Song then came.

The library oration was delivered by James A. Cheny, of Saratoga, N. Y., and the address to the lower classes by H. R. Stafford, of Canajoharie, N. Y. The class history, abounding in sharp hits, and the repetition of the class jokes for four years, was then read by E. E. Finney, of Williamsport, Penn. The exercises of the day were closed by a final class song on East College Campus.

This afternoon a meeting of the Williams Century, an association of gentlemen pledging themselves for an annual subscription of $100 toward the funds of the college, was held. This was followed by a reception of the Century at the President's house at 6 o'clock this evening.

The prize rhetoricals of the Junior and Sophomore Classes occupied the early part of the evening. The exercises took place in the village church, and consisted of the following programme: "The Old Guard of Napoleon," G. T. Clark, Oswego, N. Y.; "More Light," S. D. Dodge, Cleveland, Ohio; "The Battle of Marston Moor," M. E. Driscoll, Fairmount, N. Y.; "The Midnight Watch of Columbus," A. H. Tolman, Pittsfield, Mass.; "The Future of the Black Man," G. A. Welder, Emtualunu, South Africa; "Alone with Duty," W. R. Campbell, Mendon, Ill.; "Independence and Dependence," F. H. Dewey, Jr., Worcester, Mass.; "The Geneva Arbitration," Frank Ferris, Peekskill, N. Y.; "Just Beyond," O. H. Schulte, Newark, N. J.; "The Last Words of Wolsey," W. C. Smith, Pittsfield, Mass.

The annual promenade concert occurred later in the evening at the Mansion House, and was largely attended.

The reunion of the Class of '72, and supper, took place at the Mansion House last evening. Fifteen of the class were present.

The reunion and supper of the Class of '55 took place at at Greylock Hall, this morning. A large number of the class were present.

This morning the Williams crew started for Saratoga; their new shell was sent by Blakie, yesterday, and suits them in every respect. Great enthusiasm prevails among the Alumni; already a large amount has been raised, and it is hoped all the expenses of the regatta will be made up before the end of the week. The Williams head-quarters are at Congress Hall.

ADELPHIC UNION EXHIBITION—ADDRESS OF MR. DUDLEY FIELD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Monday, July 5, 1875.

The Adelphic Union exhibition of the Philotechnian and Philologian Societies occurred in the Congregational Church this evening. This Union was founded in 1795 and the celebration of its annual meetings forms one of the most prominent features of Commencement Week. The order of exercises was as follows: Music; "The Laboring Poor," Robert J. Kent; "Thomas à Becket," Clarence B. Root; music; "The Statesman and the Populace," George F. Chipperfield; "A Mass of Advice," James A. Cherry; valedictory, "Competition," C. B. Bullard; music; address, "A Collegian's Retrospect," by Mr. Dudley Field. Mr. Field began his address by a short consideration of the circumstances which led to the division of the old society into the two existing ones, dwelling briefly on the competition and rivalry that existed between the two, even as far back as his time in college. He spoke of the meeting, not as one of scientific or literary associations, seeking to develop new theories in philosophy or art, but rather as one of companions, who have already traveled a long way on the same road, though in different groups, and who gather themselves together again to take note of each other, compare experiences, exchange salutations, and separate to fulfill their several callings. Then followed a general review of the speaker's feelings on his first arrival in this college town, thirsty for knowledge and eager for work; of the lessons taught him by the beautiful surroundings of nature, old Greylock, and a hundred other scenes. "The retrospect would be incomplete if we stopped with our exit from the college doors; we measure the value of our study and training by its influence upon our after life. This makes it necessary to a just estimate of our college life that we should consider the life that followed, and that life cannot be justly estimated without also considering the outward circumstances by which, to a greater or less extent, the character of every man is formed." Then came a hasty retrospect of the progress of nations, our own and foreign; of the advance in the sciences and arts; of the improvement in the condition of humanity at large. After dwelling forcibly on these conditions of improvement, the speaker remarked that "this retrospect, brief and hurried as it is, teaches many lessons, but I can here mention only two. One is the accountability of nations. We are apt to forget that a nation is the aggregate of individuals, that each individual has a direct personal interest in all that concerns the aggregate, and that if there be not, as there should always be, a national conscience, the want of it is sure to be punished by the immutable laws of the Almighty. I hardly know a subject that more deserves to be impressed upon the attention of all than the personality of a nation. The people of a country should be made to feel that they are parts of one great whole; and that the whole should be regarded in the light of morals as a person, with the duties, the responsibilities, and the conscience of a person. Whatever is wrong in one individual is wrong in any number of individuals; the aggregation makes no difference in the moral quality of their acts, and there will be in the event no difference in the accountability and the punishment. An unjust war urged by a nation is the accumulated injustice of all the people who compose it, except of the protesting minority. The slavery of human beings tolerated by a people that has the legal power to prevent it, is the act of every person who could and does not use his best endeavors against it. The slavery of 4,000,000 human beings among us was not more a curse than a sin; the North and the South were both responsible for it in different proportions, and how grievously both have suffered for the crime our hearts feel and our eyes behold. The other lesson to which I refer is the remarkable tendency in these times to what I may call the unification of nations. The world in this respect has changed. Not many generations have passed since the tendency was as strong toward segregation; when Italy, Germany, France, Spain, almost every European people, stood divided into petty States." Why it was so this was not the place to discuss. The retrospect of the present was then compared with what might be the retrospect in 1925; the nation's increased prosperity during the next fifty years equaling its progress during the last half century can only be prevented by evil Government. "The future of the country depends upon its laws and their administration. With an honest Government, administered in the spirit of its founders, and according to fundamental maxims established by them, it may last forever. But if it is administered with a disregard of its original constitution, with an indifference to constitutional restraint, and according to the caprices of majorities, it cannot, as it should not, last. If at the end of fifty years Massachusetts stands self-governed, making her own laws, and administering her own affairs according to her own notions of what is good for her people, without interference from other States, or from Washington, except in that limited sphere in which the Federal Government was by the Constitution of our fathers permitted to move, then Massachusetts will be, as she is now, free, and the other States will be free, and the Union will be strong in the hearts of the people, and strong in all the world. But if there be found in future Congresses many members like the 135 who in the last House of Representatives voted to clothe the President with power to suspend the habeas corpus—two members from Massachusetts, I am grieved to say, among them—then indeed we shall stand in infinite peril. If these men, or any considerable number of them, are re-elected, their re-election will indicate an ignorance or an indifference in respect to our system of government full of danger to our institutions. For my own part, my faith is stronger than my fears, and I believe the people will hereafter, as they must if they would save it, study their own government more closely, watch it more carefully, and require of their representatives more honesty and more knowledge. We shall then exert a double influence upon the world, partly by example and partly by such influence as the possession of power without the use of it may produce. Europe cannot continue for fifty years to support armaments of such proportions as she now bears. The reduction of armaments will lead to international arrangements to provide for the settlement of disputes; and among other great achievements of the coming age, I look confidently for the adoption by general treaty of a plan of arbitration which shall relieve the world of most of its burden of standing armies, and reduce to the utmost the chances of war, and this I venture to believe will be accomplished before the class of 1925 takes its leave of these halls. * * * When you come here in 1925 to celebrate your semi-centennial, though you will find the face of the earth and the nature of man the same, you will, I devoutly trust, see the world more advanced from the point of to-day than we see it advanced from 1825; that you will see it started on a career of peace, with all those arts improved and multiplied which minister to the comforts of men; that you will be able to welcome the class of that day, on its entrance into the world, with warnings less pronounced and words even more hopeful than those with which we now welcome you; and, best of all, that you will see the nation everywhere ascending to the great fundamental truths which are the foundations of all hope, the guarantee of all prosperity, the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

The address before the Mills Theological Society was delivered yesterday by Rev. Dr. N. W. Conkling, of New-York City. On account of the threatened rain the regular missionary meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. was held in the Congregational Church, instead of Mission Park; short addresses were made by Mr. Dudley Field, Rev. Dr. Chandler, of India, Rev. Dr. Hopkins, and several others.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

THE NEW BUILDINGS—EXTENSIVE ART COLLECTIONS—WILLISTON HALL, THE WALKER BUILDING, AND THE NEW CHAPEL—THE PRIZE SPEAKING—COLLEGE STATISTICS BY PROF. HITCHCOCK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMHERST, Mass., July 5, 1875.

The college buildings, at this time, present an unusually fine appearance. The various grounds about them have been carefully cleaned, and the walks disposed of weeds; the garden, also, has not looked so nicely and been filled with such a variety of flowers for a long time. The buildings themselves have been fully repaired, and many new improvements added for the convenience of the students, and the general beauty of appearance. The valuation of the entire college property is somewhat over one million of dollars. The college chapel is one of the most interesting lions of the place; from its tower the finest views of the country around in town are to be obtained. It contains, also, the old recitation rooms, many of which have been refitted and refurnished. The Greek recitation room, under the supervision of Prof. William S. Tyler, has been furnished with busts of Demosthenes, Plato, Socrates, and Homer, and engravings of "The School of Athens," "Parnassus," and "Ruins of Pompeii," beside which are a large number of smaller Grecian photographs and smaller pictures; a bronze of the "Sleeping Ariadne," a cork model of the Temple of Pæstum, and a terra-cotta model of the Farnese Bull; besides these are two cases of ancient relics collected by the Professor during his foreign trips; and upon the further end of the room is a large medallion of the poet Bryant. The Latin recitation room, under the supervision of Prof. E. P. Crowell, contains busts of Virgil, Cicero, and Scipio Africanus; medallions of all the noted Roman writers, and a large number of photographs of the noted places referred to by the ancient writers. The German recitation room, under the supervision of Prof. R. H. Mather, contains busts of Sophocles, Rudicita, and the "Flying Mercury," and Narcissus, a large oil painting of Guido's "Aurora," and a cork model of the Temple of Pæstum; also, some twenty photographs, among which are those of Goethe, Schiller, Weimar, Apollo Belvidere, the group of Laocoon, &c. The room of Prof. Montague, instructor in French, Italian, and Spanish, contains busts of Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, Voltaire, and Petrarch, and many fine photographs, some of which are magnificently large for common recitation rooms, and were presents from Alumni and other friends of the college. Into the old mathematical room in the third story has been moved the College Botanical Museum, to which has been added a large number of new species, many of which are the present by direct purchase of Prof. Edward Tuckerman. It has been put in excellent condition by Mr. J. H. Jesup, of this town, who is one of our best botanists. The Appleton Cabinet, so named from Hon. Samuel Appleton, of Boston, its largest donor, contains the Hitchcock Ichnological Cabinet, the largest of the kind in the world, containing 21,773 tracks of 120 species. The Gilbert Museum of Indian Relics has, under the guidance of Prof. Hitchcock, assumed quite large proportions, and additions are being constantly made to its already valuable shelves and cases. The Zoological Museum, in many respects very fine, does not quite come up to the mark of perfection. Most of the valuable specimens were contributed by Prof. C. B. Adams, in his life-time. Prof. Hitchcock has added many fine specimens from China and Japan, and other additions are being constantly made. The octagonal building upon the central hill contains the Lawrence Observatory, under the direction of Prof. William Esty, and the Woods Geological Collection, which is a fair illustrative collection from all parts of the world; the most valuable specimen being part of a tusk of a huge mastodon. The famous Shepard Meteorological Collection is also here, and is the finest in the United States at least, if not in the world. The Dickinson Nineveh Gallery contains several large slabs and a variety of curiosities from Egypt and several ancient countries.

Williston Hall contains, in the lower story, the chemical laboratory, above which are the rooms and libraries of the two open societies; the third story, formerly known under the name of Anthon Hall, has been entirely refitted at the expense of over $1,000, and now contains the art collection over which Prof. R. H. Mather has labored so industriously and so successfully. It is the chief "lion" of the place at present. The statuaries and photographs were selected with the greatest care and number, (the statuaries, busts, and plaster pieces,) eighty-five pieces, described in their order of numbering, as follows: A cast of the bust of Æschylus; "Dancing Girl with a Wreath;" "Evening," by Michael Angelo; "Hebe;" "Morning," by Michael Angelo; a panel from the palace of the Alhambra in Spain; model of shield of Achilles; vase from Copenhagen; Apollo and the Muses; Dancing Fawn; the Farnese Hercules; base of a candelabrum; Marcus Aurelius; Apollo Belvedere; Michael Angelo's Brutus; Ludovici's Mars; bust of Julius Cæsar; bust of Pericles; Young Augustus; Child of Niobe; Dying Gladiator; a Boy at Prayer; Boy Extracting a Thorn; Shepherd Boy; Minerva Pudica; Dancing Girl; Diana and the Stag; Jason, Vulcan, The Athlete, Model of the celebrated Ghiberti Gates—this is the finest piece in the whole group, the completion of which was the work of twenty years by Lorenzo Ghiberti; the originals were bronze and one of the central doorways to the Baptistery in Florence; the paneling represent scenes from the Old Testament; the upper left hand panel represents "The Creation of Adam;" "Eve, Eating the Forbidden Fruit;" "Expulsion from Paradise;" the upper right hand panel contains "The Offering of Sacrifice by Cain and Abel;" "Cain Killing Abel," "Man's Labor and Cain's Expostulation with the Creator." The second left hand panel represents "The Ark after the Subsiding of the Flood;" "Noah Offering Sacrifice," the opposite right hand panel, "The Sacrifice of Isaac;" the third left hand panel, "Story of Jacob and Esau," and opposite it the "Story of Joseph," and in their order the receiving of the law by Moses; and "Joshua Overcoming Jerico," "David Slaying Goliath," "Meeting of the Queen of Sheba with Solomon." Besides these there are busts and full-sized figures, as follows: The Dying Youth, by Michael Angelo; Venus, of Milo; Clytie, Statue of a Greek Canephora, Bust of Homer, Nymph Playing the Game of Tali, Bust of Herodotus, Thucydides, Flying Mercury, A pilastre from the Madeleine at Paris, Bacchus, Psyche, Ajax, Fighting Gladiator, Juno, Plan of the Acropolis, Portrait Statue of Demosthenes, bust of Niobe, Genius of the Vatican, Apollo, Sauroktema, Mater Dolorosa, torso Belvedere, Æsculapius, Jason Winged Sphynx, Perseus with the Head of Medusa, Egyptian Scribe, Amenophis III., Winged Sphynx, The Dying Alexandar, antique vase, Jupiter, The Grinder, Rosetta Stone, Wrestlers, Flora, Venus de Medici, Antinous, Sophocles, Moses, Aristides, Mercury Agrippontes, Idolino, Diana of Gabii, vase from Copenhagen, arms of Achilles, Night, model of Venus Genetrix, a panel from the Alhambra, Day by Michael Angelo, Euripides, Ages of Love by Thorwaldsen. Besides this there are in the collection about eight hundred and fifty photographs, large and small, which cost about two thousand dollars. The whole credit of the entire collection is due to Prof. R. H. Mather, who originated the idea and obtained the money as well as made the purchases abroad. In a gallery of its size it represents the finest selection that will be found at least in America, and Amherst is heartily proud of it.

The Walker Hall contains the mathematical recitation-rooms, the Treasurer's and visitors' office, the President's recitation-room, private office, and Trustee room, Prof. Snell's lecture-room and natural philosophy apparatus rooms. The third story is occupied by Prof. C. U. Shepard's collection of minerals, the finest in this country. The Professor has just begun his lectures with the Junior Class, and taken them out mineralizing once to the asbestos mine at Pelham, Mass. Many nice specimens were found, among them a piece of corundum and a nicely terminated tourmaline crystal. He proposes several excursions next term.

The gem of buildings and of architecture, however, is the new College Church, given principally by Mr. William F. Stearns, son of President Stearns. The carving and engraving is a model of neatness and elegance. The ornamented stone pillar at the right hand of the south entrance was given by friends of the President, as were also the pulpit and the three rose windows on the south, east, and north sides of the building. The estimated cost of the whole was $70,000. There is a magnificent chime of bells, the gift of the late George Howe of Boston.

Everything is in good condition for the coming Commencement exercises, and the President's health is so much improved that he will attend to his regular duties without danger.

Monday afternoon occurred the Hyde prize orations, the speakers with their subjects were as follows: Frank C. Scoville, Wellsville, N. Y., subject, "Thomas Cromwell;" Thomas Reeves, Springfield, L. I., "Conflict between Science and Religion;" William B. Sawyer, East Hampton, Mass., "Mind and Morals;" Arthur F. Skeele, East Bloomfield, N. Y., "Progress and Retrogression;" William B. Ely, Newton, Mass., "Plato and Christianity;" George F. Forbes, Cromwell, Conn., "The Vatican Council." The usual excitement is prevalent over the contemplated awarding of prizes Commencement Day; the evening is occupied with the Kellogg prize speaking, between the members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes. The speakers and their subjects are as follows: Sophomores—Frederic Gilbert, Utica, N. Y., "The Dream of Eugene Aram;" (Thomas Hood;) H. D. Maxon, De Ruyter, N. Y., "A Political Pause;" L. I. Blake, Taunton, Mass., "Slavery must Die," (Owen Lovejoy;) J. E. S. Salter, Burlington, Penn.; "The Institution of War," (Charles Sumner;) E. G. Smith, South Hadley, Mass., "Under the Flag," (Wendell Phillips.) Freshmen—H. H. Buck, Hartford, Conn., "Shylock's Bond," (Shakespeare;) N. H. Merriam, Lexington, Mass., "Hereward, the Last of the English," (Charles Kingsley;) A. A. Buxton, Worcester, Mass., "Disregard of Law," George H. Williams, Utica, N. Y., "The Blind Preacher," (William Wirt;) E. Hitchcock, Jr., Amherst, Mass., "Honor," (F. W. Robertson.)

The Junior exhibition in gymnastics takes place Wednesday morning in the Barrett Gymnasium, at 8:30 o'clock, under the leadership of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, with John Howland as Captain and Edward Dickinson as pianist. The order of exercises will be as follows: 1. A marching movement by the class, under the leadership of the Captain; 2. Single feats on the heavy apparatus by Messrs. Bowler, Bundy, E. Dickinson, Green, Howland, Knight, Sanderson, A. L. Smith, E. R. Smith, and White, under the leadership of Mr. Hamilton; 3. The regular dumb-bell exercise by the whole class. 4. As the Doctor calls it, "Olla Podrida."

Dr. Edward Hitchcock, Professor of this department, has taken some very interesting statistics during the year, the result of which is as follows:

The number of graduates	2,172
The number of deaths	512
Average age at death	41.33
Number of names on the annual catalogue from 1861-2 to 1874-5, inclusive, is	3,488

During this period the sick list, or those who have been kept from all college exercises two or more consecutive days for disability, is about one-fifth, or 709.

The amount of time lost, if averaged to each sick man during this period, is 11.390 days. If averaged to all college, 2.428 days.

The rate of decrease in numbers between the Freshman and Sophomore classes is six per cent., the decrease in sickness fifteen per cent.; and between the Sophomore and Senior the numerical decrease is fourteen per cent., and the sickness decrease is seventeen per cent. The falling off in numbers of Junior and Senior year is eight per cent., while the sickness decrease amounts to thirty per cent.

Mr. G. W. Bentley, General Superintendent of the New-London Northern Railroad, has added several new trains for the accommodation of general passengers during the Commencement days. The trains run as follows: On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday a special train will leave Palmer for Amherst at 8:20 P. M., connecting with 3 P. M. train from New-York and the 5 P. M. train from Boston. On Tuesday and Wednesday special trains will leave Amherst for Palmer at 6:30 A. M., and on Thursday at 6:30 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

THE JUNIOR PRIZE DECLAMATION—AWARD OF PRIZES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Monday, July 5, 1875.

The only public exercise to-day was the Junior prize declamations, held in common with all the regular Commencement exercises, in the Congregational Church, where a large temporary platform had been erected. The following was the order of exercises, which was enlivened by music at proper intervals:

"Loss of the Arctic," (Beecher), Charles H. Clark, Bangor; "The Battle," (Schiller), Jeremiah M. Hill, Buxton; "Against Employing Indians in War," (Chatham), John G. Libby, Wells; "The Accolade," (Bayard Taylor), John H. Payne, Bath; "National Characteristics," (original), Frank C. Payson, Portland; "Matches and Over-matches," (Webster), Charles A. Perry, Brunswick; "Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill," (Holmes), George T. Prince, Boston, Mass.; "Some Objections to the Development Theory," (original), A. H. Sabin, Mason City, Iowa; "Education and its Errors," (original), Alpheus Sanford, Boston, Mass.; "Franchise Limited by Education," (original), Charles Sargent, Machias; "Shall We Encourage the Immigrant," (original), Oliver C. Stephen, Boston, Mass.; "The Polish Boy," (Mrs. Stevens), John H. White, Bowdoinham. The music was by Ballard's Orchestra, of Lewiston, and was exceptionally good. Messrs. Payson and Sargent did not appear, being members of the college boat crew, now at Saratoga. The exercises lasted about an hour and a half. The prizes were awarded as follows: First, to George T. Prince, of Boston, Mass.; and second, to Charles A. Perry, of Brunswick, Me.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* discusses the question why foreign capital does not seek an investment in Georgia, and thinks that it is largely due to the fact that the laws are uncertain in their duration and changeable by variant constructions of the courts—particularly the Supreme Court, which has more business before it than the present force of the court can properly attend to. It says of the laws themselves: "Our laws are not honest; they are not certain; they are not business-like or up to the age. The very definition of law is that it is a rule of action; but what sort of a rule can be constructed out of the interminable contradictions and refinements and distinctions which disgrace our legislation and make our courts pretty much so many Turkish divans, where each Cadi does as seems good in his own eyes? While such a state of things exists, we cannot hope for, and do not deserve, the introduction of foreign capital. True, we give it the same measure of protection that we have ourselves, and this equality is the only bright spot in a dark picture; but it is a reflection on our capacity for self-government that all our internal industries are regulated not by law, but legal chance."

A FISH NEW TO COBOURG.

The Cobourg (Canada) *Sentinel* says: "Lately our townsfolk have been regaled with a novel kind of small fish, which at first were supposed to be herring, and which have been caught in large numbers by our fishermen, as well as in other places along the lake shore. A careful inspection of this fish by the knowing ones shows that it is that variety which has long existed in American waters, and is known as shad. Some time since Mr. Seth Green, the noted fish-culturest, introduced this variety into the waters of the Genesee, where it multiplied rapidly, and soon found its way to Lake Ontario. It appears now for the first time in great quantities on the northern shore, and is a great boon to us all. We regret, however, that it should be so largely caught as it has lately been before reaching maturity, and hope some means will be found to prevent this and encourage the growth and increase of this splendid fish in our vicinity."

A QUEER-SHAPED SKULL.

The Des Moines *State Register* mentions that a gentleman from Jasper County, Iowa, was in that city a few days ago with a relic of some unknown animal, whose race he wished to discover. It was the upper jaw and skull of a reptile or beast unlike anything ever seen in this country before. The jaw was three-cornered, and the entire roof of the mouth was filled with teeth. Sixty five teeth yet remain in the jaw, and probably half as many cavities, where teeth have been, remain. The skull is surmounted by two horns projecting from each side. It was found on the bank of Clear Creek, Jasper County, and is to be sent to the Smithsonian Institute for identification.

DOESN'T KNOW HOW THEY DID IT.

An Iowa paper tells this simple little story: "Last Monday evening Mr. Fred Carl, who lives some nine miles north of Wilton, started west on the evening passenger train with some $1,900, to purchase some land at Walnut Station, and had proceeded as far as Newton when he fell in company with those knights of the cards, and in a short time was relieved of a draft of $900 and $1,000 in currency. Mr. Carl says that he cannot account for the manner in which they obtained his money and his assignment of the draft, but he thinks that he was drugged. He followed the gang on the eastern train, which they took after the robbery, and followed them back to Wilton, where he had telegraphed to the Marshal to meet him, but when they looked for the men they were gone."

NEGRO EDUCATION.

THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE FREEDMEN SINCE THE WAR.

INTERESTING STATISTICS REGARDING THE STATE OF VIRGINIA—THE FREE SCHOOLS OF RICHMOND—HOW THEY ARE SUPPORTED—THE WORK DONE BY THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE AND SIMILAR ACADEMIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The decennial year of the freedom and education of the Southern negroes having just ended, as it seems an appropriate time to review the progress in education made by the colored people. Some reviews of this progress have heretofore been given from year to year in THE TIMES; but I purpose now to examine the advance made since 1861, so that a fair estimate of the improvability of the colored race may be formed from the most reliable statistics that are at hand. This review will be confined chiefly to this State and city. The education of all slaves was forbidden in all the Southern States by law before the war, yet the *free* negroes in all, or nearly all, these States were not under this interdiction, and they had here and there a few ill-kept and ill-attended schools. In fact, there were very few communities in which there were enough of the free colored people of sufficient means and enterprise to support a school of their own of any grade, and they were, of course, excluded from all white schools, public and private. In consequence not a tithe of the comparatively small number of free negroes of the South acquired any education at all, and I doubt, upon the whole, if their educational advantages were not really inferior to those of the slaves, notwithstanding the positive denial by law of any education for the latter; for, as often happens with harsh and unjust laws, this legal prohibition was evaded all over the South in behalf of favorite or particularly intelligent slaves. In frequent instances the white children imparted some of their acquirements to their colored playmates in the house or on the farm; sometimes kind young ladies gave Sunday lessons in reading at least, if not in writing, to all the servants of the household; and even masters and mistresses were known to engage in this illicit system of education. Nevertheless, it is probable that in the year 1860 there was not more than one negro out of every thousand in the South who knew how to read his Bible and write his name.

Soon after the beginning of the war, however, early in 1861 indeed, a few schools for "contrabands" were opened in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, and afterward like schools were opened here and there in Southern territory where the Federal armies had established permanent bases or posts. Besides, as rapidly as the negroes enlisted as soldiers, they were offered such advantages of primary education as the camp could afford; and it is related that in some cases whole regiments were taught to read. But it was not until 1865, when the war was over and the Freedmen's Bureau established throughout the South, that any systematic attempt was made to educate the negroes. The bureau, however, aided by liberal contributions from Northern churches, societies, and individual philanthropists, at once inaugurated and prosecuted the movement with zeal and energy. It met with unexpected and extraordinary success, the colored people exhibiting not only a strong and general desire for education, but a remarkable aptitude for its acquisition. So rapid was the progress made that before the 1st of January, 1866, there were schools in eleven of the Southern States, with 90,589 pupils. Not only was this large number enrolled, but the statistics of the bureau show that the actual attendance was nearly as high in all the schools, in proportion to enrollment, as in the Northern white schools, while in some cases it was higher. The colored children acquired the primary branches with facility, and exhibited no inaptitude for higher instruction; but the means to provide higher grades of schools in sufficient number were lacking. When the bureau closed in 1870, its schools in the South had increased to 2,677, with 3,300 teachers and 149,581 scholars. Meanwhile the average attendance had constantly grown greater, until during the last year of the bureau it was nearly eighty per cent. of the whole enrollment, while fifty-eight per cent never lost a day! Besides these primary schools there were under the supervision of the bureau seventy-four high and normal schools, with 8,147 students, and sixty-one industrial schools, having 1,750 scholars. Besides these schools, there were established 1,562 Sunday-schools, having 6,007 teachers and 97,752 pupils. The actual and relative proportion of advanced pupils for the years 1869-70 is shown in the following table:

	July, 1869.	July, 1870.
Advanced readers	43,748	43,540
Geography	36,992	39,321
Arithmetic	51,172	52,417
Writing	53,606	58,034
Higher branches	7,627	9,690

The freedmen themselves are said to have contributed $200,000 a year to the support of the bureau schools, and owned 592 of the school-houses. During the last year a majority of the teachers were colored.

OPERATION OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN VIRGINIA.

As to the operations of the bureau in Virginia, I will quote from Rev. R. M. Manly, of this city, who says: "I had charge of the educational department of the Freedmen's Bureau from its organization in June, 1865, to its conclusion, July 1, 1870—a little more than five years. Under the bureau the average number of schools for the whole period was a little less than four hundred; the enrollment of pupils annually was from 16,000 to 19,000, with an average daily attendance of about 10,000. The number who were at different times under instruction in these schools I estimate at 50,000. This, however, will include some young people and adults who were taught in night-schools. With the exception of a few schools, and that during the last year or two, the branches taught in colored schools have, of course, been only reading, writing, orthography, geography, and the elements of arithmetic and grammar. The progress of the pupils in these branches has always been encouraging, and, under competent teachers, eminently satisfactory. During five years my duties led me to visit schools in all the principal towns from Harper's Ferry to Danville, and from Hampton to Bristol, as well as in many strictly rural localities; and in all places where good teachers have been employed the result has been such as to draw forth expressions of surprise and gratification from all good citizens who have had the opportunity and have taken the pains to observe. The total number in the State who, during this period, have become intelligent readers of books and newspapers, and fairly competent in writing and accounts, may be reckoned by thousands; and some, as in the schools at Hampton and Richmond, have advanced by proper steps to higher branches, and now form successful classes in natural philosophy, physiology, botany, algebra, &c. It has been a noticeable and not an encouraging feature, that but a small proportion of the whole number of pupils who enter school and make a successful beginning in learning continue until they become well grounded in the common branches, or reach so high a grade as the grammar school. This may be accounted for by the extreme poverty of the people, and the necessity of using all the working force there is in the family to provide for its subsistence. For this reason very few are kept in school past eleven or twelve years of age; and, if well grown, the children are often in service at an earlier age. As regards perseverance in their efforts to learn, perhaps there is no fairer index than that of average attendance. This has ranged, for the entire year, from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the enrollment in rural districts, and eighty-five to ninety, and in some cases ninety-five per cent., in the city. These percentages, I believe, are seldom surpassed, except where population is dense and comparatively 'well-to-do,' and the school system older and more thoroughly organized. * * * Enforced attendance is the only complete cure for general ignorance."

The bureau closed its schools on the 1st of July, 1870, and on the 11th of July, 1870 Gov. Walker, of Virginia, signed the act establishing the present free school system of the State. Rev. W. H. Ruffner, D. D., was made State Superintendent, (a position which he has held continuously ever since,) and he at once set about placing the system in practical operation, but it was late in November following when the first schools were opened. By the end of the scholastic year (Sept. 30, 1871,) there were 2,864 schools established, of which 2,158 were white and only 706 colored, with 3,014 teachers, of whom only 493 were colored, having 128,288 enrolled pupils, of whom only 38,554 were colored, and an average attendance of 75,722, only 23,452 being colored. Under the law the school population embraces all between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and Dr. Ruffner estimates that the colored enrollment for the first year was only 23.4 of the colored school population, and the colored attendance only 14.2 of that population. But the system had been successfully inaugurated and tested, and the masses of both colors at once appreciated its advantages, not only submitting cheerfully to the State school tax, but voluntarily imposing on themselves additional county and district school taxes. As an evidence of the good temper exhibited by the

two races toward each other in regard to this matter, I will cite the example of this (Henrico) county. Here, on the very first vote on the question of laying local taxes for school purposes, there were only eighteen votes in the whole county cast against it; and in one district of this county, where the negroes were in large majority, they left the matter entirely to the whites, (upon whom the taxes would almost exclusively fall,) not a single vote being cast, and the whites unanimously voted the tax (amounting to over $1,600) upon themselves for the benefit of all. In the whole State, during 1870, there was only one district where there was an adverse vote on the question, and in that district the negroes themselves voted against the tax, either through some misapprehension of how it would affect them, or in a generous self-abnegation which would now tax the whites would have to pay. The cost of the system the first year was about $450,000, of which $362,000 was received from the State Treasury, $19,000 from the Peabody fund, and the remainder from county and district taxation, supplemented by individual subscriptions; $5,182, however, on the school tax of 1870-1 was afterward received. The census of 1870 gave the colored school population of Virginia (between the ages of five and twenty-one years of age) at 164,019, and of these 45,736 were enrolled as pupils for the year 1871-72, being about double the number enrolled the first year, and yet only 28.6 per cent. of the colored school population. The average attendance was 16.1 per cent. only. The number of colored schools increased from 906 to 967, but the colored teachers decreased from 493 to 360. This year, however, thirty-seven private schools were reported, with 1,476 scholars. Dr. Ruffner, at this date (as in his first report also) complains of the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers, white or colored, (but especially the latter,) for the colored schools, and gives this as one of the chief reasons why the colored schools are not in the same proportion to population as the white schools. Nevertheless, he states that many of the male and female teachers of the colored schools are of the first white families of the State. He recognizes the usefulness of Hampton Normal School and the Normal School and Benchmond Institute of this city in preparing colored teachers, and hopes to supply many schools from these sources. Besides the local provision made by counties, cities, towns, and districts, the free school system this second year received $320,000 from the State and $25,000 from the Peabody fund. For the year 1872-3 the State enumeration of school populations places the colored at 170,696, of which 47,596 (or 27.7 per cent.) were enrolled as pupils during that year—the average attendance being 15.4 per cent. These figures show but a very slight increase in the enrollment and a sligh decrease in the attendance. The number of colored schools was 909—being only a gain of two on the previous year. The number of colored teachers increased from 360 to 379. During this year the receipts from the State (taxes and interest on literary fund—the last just becoming available) were $464,740 91, and the local taxation for school purposes amounted to no less than $434,119 67 was also received from the Peabody fund and private donations. The total amount, therefore, received during the scholastic year of 1872-3 was $991,005 66. In 1871 the estimated value of the school property was $211,166 and in 1873 it was assessed at $524,635.

A STRONG SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF NEGRO EDUCATION.

In the meantime, notwithstanding that nearly the whole burden of educating the colored people rested (and it still rests) upon the whites, the public sentiment in favor of the free school system steadily grew stronger and stronger, as the reports of the County Superintendents show. A marked improvement is reported in the qualification of the teachers and in the good order and system of teaching. Teachers institutes were established all over the State; greater uniformity in text-books and studies was secured; the quality of school-houses and equipments was much better, and the pupils more carefully and thoroughly grounded in their studies. For the year 1873-4, with a colored school population of 177,317, there were 52,086 colored pupils enrolled—being 5,940 more than for the preceding year, or an increase of 3.43 per cent. The percentage of colored average attendance upon the colored school population (not enrollment) was 1.63. The number of public colored schools increased from 909 to 994, and the number of colored teachers increased from 379 to 490, of whom 319 were males and 171 females. For the year 1873-4 there was received from the State $46,262 97; from local taxation $154,274 59, and from the Peabody fund and private donations $20,457 40, making a total of $1,004,990 02. Of this sum $139,844 20 was invested in permanent improvements and the remainder used for current expenses, &c. The present scholastic year (of 1874-5) will end on the 30th of next September; but I learn, on inquiry at the State Department of Public Instruction, that the monthly and other reports so far received show only a slight increase in the enrollment of pupils and nothing else worthy of note. As the colored people are such large beneficiaries of the public free school system of Virginia, it is worth while to consider what proportion they pay of its expenses. There is an annual tax of one mill in the dollar laid on the assessed value of all property, real and personal, but the assessors find that not one negro in 1,000 possesses real estate, and not one in 100 any taxable personal property, so that the sum they pay in such taxes will not more than pay for assessing and collecting them. Besides this one mill in the dollar levied by the State, there is local taxation to about the same amount for school purposes, to which the colored people equally escape. There is the capitation tax, however, assessed upon every male person twenty-one years of age, and appropriated by constitutional mandate to educational purposes. This poll-tax is now $1 per capita, as it has been for several years, and is surely no onerous burden. But on examining the county report of our State Auditor, which classes the delinquents under this tax according to colors, I find that the colored citizens are wofully in arrears in the only tax which squarely reaches them, and which is exclusively expended in the education of their children. The total capitation tax assessed for 1873 was $250,308, of which $152,292 was on whites and $98,071 on negroes. Of this tax the whites paid $131,065 and the colored people $57,784. In other words, out of 152,292 white polls 21,227 were delinquent, (or one out of seven,) while of 98,071 colored polls, 40,287 were delinquent, (or one out of every two.) The rural colored population, however, show much better in this matter than their city brethren. For instance, in this city, out of 6,186 colored men assessed with poll-tax, 3,453 were delinquent; in Petersburg, out of 2,592 assessed, 2,136 paid nothing; in Portsmouth, out of 688, there were 591 delinquents; in Alexandria, 670 out of 786 did not pay anything; and so on. In this city and some others of the State the prepayment of the school tax has been required of parents before their children are admitted to the free schools, and the only marked result of this has been to stop the growth of the schools, without adding to their revenues. A joint resolution which passed the last General Assembly proposes to amend the Constitution so as to require the prepayment of the poll-tax as a condition precedent to the right to vote, and if this shall ever be finally adopted, it may be that the negro will thus do that to preserve his political privileges which he has so neglected to do in behalf or the education of his children.

I have already mentioned the Hampton Institute, the Richmond Institute, and the Richmond Normal School—all for colored pupils—as sources from which Dr. Ruffner expected to derive many competent colored teachers for the State schools. Already that hope has been largely fulfilled, as the increase in the colored teachers for 1873-4 shows—most of these additional colored teachers, if not all of them, coming from the three institutions named. It will not be very long, indeed, before the institutes and the normal school will supply every colored free school with well-drilled and accomplished teachers, and enable the State Superintendent to rapidly and largely increase the number of those schools. The Richmond Normal School was organized by Rev. R. M. Manly Oct. 1, 1867. It occupies a new and handsome building erected expressly for it at a cost, including lot and furniture, of $25,000. It is furnished with every needed education l appliance, and has teachers of skill, experience, and hearty devotion to their work. The funds for the erection of the building were derived entirely from the Freedmen's Bureau, but for its current support it depends entirely upon the contributions of the philanthropic. A board of trustees, under the name of the Richmond Educational Association, incorporated by the Legislature, holds the property in perpetual trust for educational purposes. This school has now been in operation eight years, and has done much to inspire the young colored people of Richmond with an ambition for a solid and useful education. Several of its pupils are now members of various colleges at the North and West, and a considerable number of them are among our best teachers in the public schools of this City and State. The Principal says that he cannot supply one-tenth of the demand made upon him for teachers for the public free schools. No charge is made for tuition, and only $3 per year is exacted for incidental expenses. The institution has now 113 scholars of both sexes, of whom eighty-two are in the normal classes and thirty-one in the model school.

The Richmond Institute was established here in 1867, Rev. C. H. Corey, Principal, and was originally called the Colver Theological Institute. Its purpose is to educate and train colored teachers and preachers. Although it is sustained by all denominations, and its tuition is free to all, it is under the special patronage of the American Baptist Home Mission, which annually supports a large number of young colored men there as its beneficiaries. The average number of its pupils has been from seventy-five to 100 annually, about half of them being students for the ministry. The building occupied by the Institute, and held in its name, is the old United States Hotel, painted and refitted, located at the corner of Ninth and Main streets. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute was first opened for pupils in April, 1868, by Gen. S. C. Armstrong, who is still its able Principal. The funds for establishing this school were obtained from generous persons at the North soon after the war, and the first step was the purchase of 125 acres of land near Hampton in 1867, for which sum soon after by the erection of buildings costing $120,000. These were capable of accommodating 300 students, except that there were dormitories for only about forty. The first year there were only twenty students, but in 1873 there were 213, and the present year there are 245. The buildings have lately been added to, and now there are ample accommodations for all. The institute was incorporated in September, 1868, by act of Legislature, and I believe that George Wilhpit, Esq., of New-York, is now President of the Board of Trustees. Efforts are in successful progress to obtain an ample endowment fund, so that the school may have an enduring foundation. From this school, and for his benefit, came the noted "Hampton Singers," who made successful tours of the Northern States and England last year and the year before. The Legislature voted to this school one-third of the proceeds of the agricultural education land scrip given to the State by the United States, from which an annual income of over $10,000 is derived. This institution has already become a prominent source of supply for teachers of colored schools. It has a large and excellent farm, workshops, a printing office, (which issues the *Southern Workman,*) &c.; and offers to students of both sexes not only an opportunity to earn most of their expenses, but gives them a mechanical, industrial, and agricultural education in addition to an academical course. There are nominally only three departments—the Academical, Industrial, and Agricultural—but in these are practically included every branch of training to fit young people of both sexes for actual life. There is no charge for tuition. The benefits of this school, however, are not confined to Virginia, for of the present 245 students only 144 are from this State. Nor is it an exclusively colored school, as it it open to whites and blacks alike, but I believe that so far it has had no white students.

THE RICHMOND FREE-SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The City of Richmond inaugurated her present system of free schools in April, 1869, on the petition of her citizens, without distinction of party, and the City Council appropriated $15,000, which was further augmented by contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau, the Peabody fund, Northern societies, and private donations. In fact, at that time the schools of the bureau were in full operation here, and did not finally close until the Summer of 1870. Andrew Washburn, Esq., was made temporary Superintendent; fifty-two schools were opened and 2,757 scholars enrolled—of whom 1,008 were white and 1,749 were colored. Of the schools twenty-one were for whites and thirty-one for negroes. At the close of the session of 1869-70, J. H. Binford, Esq., was made Superintendent a position which he has most efficiently filled ever since, making our city school system one of the best in this country. The Council appropriated $42,6 5 for the second year, and issued $100,000 in eight per cent. bonds for the erection of school-houses. Among the buildings purchased for school purposes was the "Davis Mansion." Thirty-nine white and 33 colored schools were opened, with 60 white teachers and 12 colored, and 3,282 pupils, of whom 1,632 were co ored, a small decrease in the colored enrollment. The next year there was a still further decrease in the colored enrollment, averaging only 1,037—and one colored school was discontinued. But in the next year (1871-2) the new school-houses were provided in convenient localities, and the colored enrollment rose to 1,912, with only eight colored teachers, however. Four very fine school buildings had been erected, one of which probably the most handsome and commodious, was exclusively occupied by colored schools, and the estimated value of the real estate and other school property was that year $144,343 77. The receipts from all sources were $119,063 63, and the total expenditures were $114,343 77. On the final examinations the percentage of scholarship in the white schools was 75, and that in the colored was 70.

In the scholastic year, 1872-3, the total enrollment of pupils in all the City free schools was 5,335, of whom 2,128 were colored. The average attendance of the colored pupils was much better, and the number of colored schools had increased to thirty-five, of which six were grammar schools. The average proficiency of the colored pupils was 73 per cent., to 79 for the white. Four colored scholars were awarded silver medals for spelling, one spelling 2,400 and another 2,200 words without missing one. The value of school property was $188,419 57, and the assessments for the year were $84,126 86.

Next year (1873-4) the enrollment of colored pupils fell to 1,918. The percentages of scholarship were for the colored pupils 74.3, and for the white 79.8. Sixty per cent. of the colored scholars were promoted to higher grades, and 70 per cent. of the white. The Superintendent tells me that there is little, if any, increase in the colored enrollment this year. He attributes this to the necessity so many are under to employ their children, either at home or elsewhere, to support themselves and assist in the support of the family. I have no doubt myself that the actual number of negro children in the city is growing smaller yearly. And it is safe to say that many colored children are kept out of school this year by requiring their parents to pay the poll-tax in advance of their admittance. The Constitution of Virginia requires that her system of public free schools shall have "equal and full introduction into all the counties of the S ate by the year 1876." There is no likelihood that this mandate will be obeyed in any adequate sense, as the State is yet unable to pay two-thirds of the interest on two-thirds of the old State debt. Already her people give over $1,000 000 annually to support the system as it is, and they cannot afford to provide 1,500 or 2,000 more schools to meet the full requirement of the Constitution. But Virginia has certainly done well in the matter of free educat on. There are over 4,000,000 negroes in the South, the children of whom should be educated. What is to be done about it? These colored people are citizens and voters. Dr. Ruffner insists that the United States Government should come promptly and liberally to the aid of Virginia, and the whole South, in this work of educating the freedmen. He argues at length, and ably, in behalf of such aid, and then quotes in his support the opinion of Gen. Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, the recommendation of the National Educational Association, the views of several prominent Northern Congressmen, and an extract from an anniversary address delivered in the City of New-York by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as follows: "The work of educating, and thereby elevating, the poor freedmen of the South, is imperative. It must be done. We may labor for this from motives of benevolence or not, but we must do the work. Suppose we allow the element of selfishness to influence our action? The peace and order of the nation demand that every man shall be educated. Of course, I do not object to having the ton of society educated, but what housewife is so foolish as to build the fire on the top of the big kettle? We must not neglect the poor and degraded—we dare not neglect them. Our energies are too much directed to the education of the upper classes. What we want is to put our whole strength under the bottom. Then we shall have such growth and strength among the now stunted and weak as shall make the heart of the world glad at the change. So deeply am I interested in this subject—so important do I deem the improvement of the colored race—that I do not hesitate to give it as my deliberate conviction that it would not be impolitic or unsafe or extravagant for the nation to expend all its funds in the education of the negroes. For the interest of the South, as being the interest of all the States, there can be no better thing to do than to lay the foundation of a universal education system for the former slaves."

It is estimated that the Southern States, impoverished as they are, are now expending annually $8,000 000 in the fair and equal, but inadequate, education of both races; and the further estimate is that it will take at least $7,000,000 more annually to make this education anything like what it should be, or to relieve the South of the education of the blacks. It is argued, with some show of reason, that if the nation determines that the Southern whites shall not use the negroes as slaves or property and does this without any corresponding compensation, the nation ought at least to see to it that these negroes should not be a burden on the Southern whites, already bankrupt as they are, especially in a matter like negro education, in which the whole country is equally interested.

COURT NOTES.

The trial of ex-Deputy Collector Des Anges, which was to have been begun to-day in the United States Circuit Court, will be postponed to next October.

In the United States District Court yesterday, two barrels of illicit whisky, seized at No. 11 Bowery, were condemned by default, no claimant appearing.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Peter Daub, indicted for shooting Jonas Leis, of Eighty-sixth street and the Boulevard, with a pistol, in the left side, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

George McHenry and John Lynch, charged with burglary on the premises of William R. Ward, No. 1,121 Broadway, on the night of the 23d of January last, pleaded guilty to an attempt, in General Sessions yesterday, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

David Lawson and three others of the crew of the brig Mary Chilton, who are charged with having run that vessel out of the harbor of St. Andreas, were before Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination. John A. Sypereck, the Captain of the brig, testified that while he was ashore at St. Andreas the accused took possession of the vessel and ran her out of the harbor. Further examination was then adjourned until this morning.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

A thief who gave the name of George W. Young was arrested at the Grand Central Depot while walking away with a satchel belonging to Mr. John C. Hitchcock, of Poughkeepsie. He was committed for trial yesterday by Justice Kasmire.

William Dugan, of No. 207 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, one of the gang who on Saturday night attempted to murder Patrolman Renish, of the Twelfth Precinct, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Flammer, at the Harlem Police Court, in default of $3,000 bail.

Anthony Fessar, of No. 55 West Forty-fourth street, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Kasmire, on a charge of stealing a watch and chain from Patrick Cullen, of No. 141 West Twenty-seventh street, while riding on a Sixth avenue car. The watch was found upon the person of the alleged thief.

William J. McLaughlin, of No. 55 Jones street, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Flammer, at the Harlem Police Court, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from William Bailey, of No. 246 High street, Brooklyn, while attending a picnic at the Harlem River Park. The watch was found in McLaughlin's possession.

James Meehan, alias Charles Edwards, a notorious fellow, discharged a loaded pistol at Mr. John Brady, of No. 233 Delancey street, on Monday morning while he was passing the corner of Pitt and Grand streets. The ball did not take effect, fortunately, and yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court Justice Smith held Meehan in $1,500 bail to answer.

On Monday evening John H. Myelot was arrested by Detective Rogers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on a charge of burglary. On Sunday night the room occupied by Miss Virginia A. Gillen, in Barnum's Hotel, was broken open, and her watch, worth about $30, stolen. Suspicion attached to Myelot, as he was seen loitering around the hotel. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held him in $1,000 bail to answer.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 6.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$28,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....b. c.121
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.....12.12⅜
8,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.....12.11⅞
10,000 do.....11.7⅛
$1,000 U. S. 6s, '65, N...12.12⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67.....122
500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....small.118⅛
20,000 U.S.6s,Cur.12.12⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, l'g'bs.100½
1,000 Mo.6s, H. & St. Jo. 1st.'87s.100⅜
2,000 B.,C.R.&M. 1st. 31
5,000 C. & N. W.Con. Coup. G. bs. 81½
60,000 M. & Ba.1st.C.103½
1,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 98
2,000 Cen. Pac.G.bs.102⅞
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st. 100
1,000 Cal. & Or. Ex. 91⅜
13,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.100
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103¼
13,000 do.....103⅛
3,000 do.....103⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F..96⅜
24,000 do.....96¼
5,000 do.....96⅜
5,000 do.....96⅝
1,000 O. & C. 1s. 94
100 W. U. Tel. b. c. 79⅞
300 do.....s. 79¾
500 do.....79¾
600 do.....79⅞
200 Amer. Ex.....b. c. 56½
100 do.....56⅝
50 Adams Ex.....b. c.100
20 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 43½
5 Chi. & R. I...b. c.118

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

600 Western Union..79⅞
3400 do.....b3. 80
1300 do.....80
100 do.....b3. 80⅛
100 do.....80⅜
100 do.....s6. 80⅝
1000 do.....80½
100 do.....b3. 80¾
200 do.....80¾
200 do.....b3. 80⅝
200 do.....s1. 80⅞
500 do.....80
100 do.....b3. 80
400 do.....79⅞
100 M.L. & M. Pf. 104
100 Pacific Mail..b3. 40⅝
500 do.....40⅝
800 do.....b3. 40¾
700 do.....40⅞
800 do.....40⅞
100 do.....40⅜
200 do.....s3. 40½
1500 do.....79⅝
2200 do.....79⅜
600 do.....s3. 79½
300 Erie Railway.....15⅛
100 Harlem.....131
100 Union Pacific.b3. 75
16 Pt. Wayne.....97½
1200 Lake Shore.....b3. 59¾
500 do.....59⅝
50 do.....s3. 59¼
100 do.....59⅜
100 do.....59⅝
100 do.....59⅞
100 do.....59⅝
300 Ch., M.& St.P.b.c. 33⅞
100 do.....79⅝
100 do.....79¾
100 do.....b3. 79¾
100 do.....79⅝
100 do.....79⅞
25 Ch. & Alt. Pf.b. c.107½
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 23¼
100 St. Paul Pref.....55¾
50 Ohio & Miss.....b3. 23¾
50 do.....23¾
100 Han. & St. Jo.....24
50 do.....23

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..122⅝
3,000 U. Pac. S. F.....90⅛
10,000 do.....90¾
5,000 Gt. West. 2d..52½
100 West. Union...s3. 79⅞
1100 do.....79¾
1200 do.....s3. 79¾
400 do.....79⅝
10 Lake Shore.....58⅝
400 do.....58⅜
100 do.....c. 58⅝
100 do.....58⅝
200 do.....s3. 58⅞
300 do.....b3. 59
100 do.....59
200 do.....59⅛
100 do.....59⅜
100 Pacific Mail..b3. 40⅝
200 do.....40⅝
200 do.....b3. 40¾
400 do.....40⅞
100 North-western.....58⅝
10 Lake Shore.....58⅝
200 do.....58⅜
200 do.....c. 58⅝
200 do.....58⅝
100 do.....59
100 do.....59⅛
100 do.....59⅜
100 do.....59⅝
100 do.....59⅞
100 do.....59⅝

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY. PAINTINGS. &c. Day only.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Any gentleman who contrives to make a speech of six columns in length in the midst of almost torrid heat deserves some degree of public sympathy, especially if he could not help himself. Mr. S. S. COX performed this feat on Monday, and we may reasonably conclude that he will spend the remainder of the week under a shower-bath, and be fed carefully with ice-cream by his Democratic admirers. He certainly made a wonderful speech, ransacking the universe for his figures and illustrations. With his politics it would be idle to quarrel, but we should like to know whence he derived some of his facts. He informed his audience that the spectroscope reveals "that all the stars—even the furthest sun in the uttermost galaxy of suns and systems—are of the same material." Well, that is an interesting discovery, but we confess that it is new to us. Has the "uttermost sun" been discerned, and if so, has it yielded anything to spectroscopic analysis? Does Mr. COX suppose that the universe is confined to our own solar system? His first lessons in astronomy for the "Short-hairs" are open to great revision, although we can readily imagine the profound impression which must have been produced on the minds of the Tammany boys by the statement that all the stars "are bound together in one insoluble zone, and by ever-enduring gravity," and that "their infinitesimal molecules, even when attenuated beyond human or microscopic ken, may be of one indestructible essence." We hope that Mr. COX will take care to have his effective speech widely circulated in the Fourth Ward.

The Associated Press takes the pains to send by cable a long extract from an unusually stupid article in the London *Standard*, abusive of Americans in London for celebrating the Fourth of July. It appeared in the evening papers of yesterday, and will doubtless reappear in most of the morning papers to-day. The *Standard* is probably the only paper in England which is capable of expressing the opinions now ascribed to it, and we must say that it does not seem worth while to telegraph them over here. To foment ill-will between America and England is about the very worst object to which any man could devote his time and energies. The article in the *Standard*, if accurately reported, is a foolish and disgraceful one, utterly unworthy of notice, and not in any way to be accepted as a reflex of public opinion in the country where it was published. There must be a dearth of news in England, indeed, when it becomes necessary to telegraph to us the wild ravings of a ridiculous newspaper.

The great heat now prevailing in the City—the thermometer yesterday marking 95°—will necessarily have an injurious effect upon the public health, and it is at times like these that the Board of Health, and our City authorities generally, should strive more than ever to keep in check the well-known sources of disease. The streets should be thoroughly cleaned, especially in the lower parts of the City, where nothing seems ever to be done. The immediate neighborhoods of all our ferries, for example, are reeking with filth and all kinds of abominations. Follow even such a street as New Chambers street down to James slip, and it will seem marvelous that a pestilence does not break out in the district. As it is, the rate of mortality in the City is extremely high—equal to 28.01 in the thousand. Our Board of Health reports that the rate in London now is about 21 per thousand. Philadelphia is also remarkable for its low death-rate. It cannot be doubted that thousands of lives are lost every year in this City through the most wanton or ignorant disregard of sanitary laws, and we cannot see that anything is being done to prevent it.

One of the conditions of a healthy city is unquestionably a good supply of water, and in this respect we are certainly not improving as we go on. The district known as Murray Hill is constantly kept badly supplied, and we believe that above Forty-second street it is rare now, at any season of the year, to find water above the first floor. For baths and domestic purposes generally, the water has to be carried up stairs. How is this great evil to be remedied? Nobody seems to know, and nobody seems to care. The householders have to pay for water which they do not get. If the gas companies served us in the same way, what an outcry there would be! And yet water is more essential to health and life than gas.

The storm which passed over this City yesterday was remarkable chiefly for almost uninterrupted flashes of electricity, only a small proportion of which, however, were accompanied by thunder, and a still smaller proportion of which seemed at all near. But the display of vivid light was not without its significance, and denoted a widely-extended storm, which may be traced in our dispatches from Norfolk, Va., on the south, to the valley of the Hudson on the north. Several very unusual casualties attended its progress, and lives were lost in Norfolk and in Tarrytown, this State. Such disasters are at best appalling, but we may remember with gratitude that, terrible as they are, they owe some of their power to inspire dread to the extreme rareness with which they occur.

MURDER ON THE RAILROAD.

It is difficult to see how any disaster could be more utterly inexcusable than the one which took place on the South-side Railroad on Monday. The entire management of the road with reference to those precautions which would have prevented such an accident, has been blundering and ignorant from beginning to end. That such precautions do exist, and are generally adopted with success, every one in the slightest degree acquainted with the progress of railway management is well aware. It is inconceivable that the officers of this road should have been ignorant of them. That they should have known them and not carried them into effect fastens upon them a terrible responsibility.

The precautions to which we refer are of two kinds. The first are required to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of collisions; the second are necessary to render collisions, if unhappily they should occur, relatively harmless. Of the first class is the careful preparation of time-tables, the explicit instruction of all persons employed on the line, and the maintenance of the strictest discipline and subordination among the employes. These precautions are in the alphabet of railroad management. They are the suggestions of common sense, and apply to small roads as much as to large ones. There is no palliation for officers who neglect them; yet it is certain that some of them were neglected in the melancholy case of Monday. The Superintendent says that the eastward-bound train had lost the right of way, and ought to have waited for the one coming in the opposite direction. What the conductor of the train thought we can never know. He is dead. Whether, if he were living, he would contradict the Superintendent we do not pretend to say. The engineer of the eastward train also, whose testimony might be interesting, has disappeared. The officials of the company will shortly hunt him up. Meantime, it seems that they are content to let the blame rest on a conductor who is dead and an engineer who cannot be found. This arrangement has its advantages—for the company; to the public it only obscures the truth.

There is another precaution against collisions which is invaluable. It is the use of the "train brake," that is, of a powerful brake operated by compressed air, and so constructed as to be instantaneously applied to the entire train, including the locomotive, by a single rapid movement of the engineer's hand. The Superintendent says that no such brakes could have stopped these trains, so close were they together when their engineers first saw each other's train. That may be true, and yet the use of the train brake might have prevented all loss of life, because it might have so far lessened the speed of the two trains that when they did strike each other, no serious injury would have been given or received. The westward train was moving very slowly; the eastward train was going faster, but not, according to all accounts, very fast. But we are not inclined to accept the Superintendent's estimate of the power of a train brake. It is at least highly probable that its use on both trains would have brought them nearly to a stand-still before they struck.

But, in addition to the safeguards against collisions, which railroad managers who care for human life can easily take if they choose, there are others which will deprive collisions of nearly all their terrors. These consist in the strong construction of cars, and especially in the use of improved platforms, which, on strong cars, make it nearly impossible for such cars to undergo the terrible process known as "telescoping." Telescoping is the forcing of one car over or through another, as one section of an ordinary spy-glass passes over or into the next one. This was precisely what happened on Monday, and was the cause of much of the suffering and loss of life which followed. Strong cars and improved platforms would also have prevented, to a great extent, the absolute smashing into fragments which occurred to several of the foremost cars.

Under these circumstances the "accident" at Far Rockaway appears to us to have been, as we have said, altogether without excuse. We do not propose to waste any epithets on the men who are responsible for it, but we will give the wounded survivors and the heirs of the killed a hint: The managers of the South-side Railroad Company have been guilty of gross negligence of the safety and lives of their passengers, because they thought that it paid to be so. Show them that it does not pay. Combine together, and, as energetically as possible, sue them for the largest damages obtainable. It will be the most wholesome lesson in prudent railway administration that they can possibly receive.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

It is evident that we have already entered upon the long-promised era of good feeling. In the Presidential campaign of 1872, when odd fish of all kinds met together at Chappaqua, there was said to be a closing of the bloody chasm. In the November election of that year there was a defeat of the party that had been foremost in proclaiming the recurrence of the year of jubilee. Consequently, during the Winter of 1872-3, there was a recurrence of certain disorders which had been thought to belong to a past age. The cheerful Kuklux and the festive protestant against negro suffrage reappeared. There were occasional lynchings of black men and a recurrence of pro-slavery outrages, which, though they met with the prompt condemnation of the inevitable "leading citizen," were winked at by the people who make public opinion and do the solid voting for the South. This was in the last Presidential campaign; we are now on the eve of another national election, and we have re-entered another "era of good feeling." Let us hope that it is genuine this time. During the rebellion, when the slave-holder saw the smoke of the Union gun-boat coming up the river, he was supposed to decamp in haste, leaving his chattels to go to the wine-cellar and smoke-house without fear of the lash. This wonderful state of things was called the year of jubilee by the ex-slaves, who invariably pronounced it the year of "jubilo." For the African, long pining in bondage, this was indeed a year of jubilee. No poet can ever picture the yearning of the slave for freedom; not even WHITTIER can suitably give words to the sad yet triumphant song of the blacks who sung in Southern waters the song of their miraculous deliverance.

But now, in the Centennial year of the Republic, we have reached a genuine year of jubilee. The recurrence of the anniversary of the nation's independence is such a fitting occasion for the welding of new ties and the strengthening of the old that we should indeed be blind and perverse if we failed to make the best of such an inviting opportunity. Not only have we now an admirable chance to say, "Let bygones be bygones," but we are invited by the logic of events to the cultivation of really new relations between the sections of our country. In Boston, some years ago, a delegate to an ecclesiastical body, who came to the convention embarrassed with the stigma of having been, in his own country, unfriendly to the cause of the American Union, was received by an eloquent divine who said, as he took his hand, "After all blood is thicker than water; and our English brother is thrice welcome here." Those who remember the irritation which our people then felt, rightly or wrongly, toward our transatlantic cousins can appreciate the glow that ran through the assembly. Some such feeling as this must have exercised the good people of Boston when they greeted with cheers the visitors from the South who came to give their presence and cheer at the celebration of the anniversary of the first great battle of the Revolution. The men of Charleston and Richmond, though they may have been opposed in later fields to the soldiers of New-England, were ready to claim share in the glorious inheritance of American valor as proved on the fields of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. They had a right to be there.

Now we see a Southerner returning to Boston, after the centenary of the 17th of June, and telling the cool, critical, and cautious people of that city what his impressions are of the men who claim descent from WARREN, PRESCOTT, and ADAMS. We are not surprised that, in glowing terms, Mr. SPATES affirms that the people of the South are determined to act in agreement with the immortal precept inculcated by WEBSTER: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Shall we say that all this is mere effervescence and gush? GIDEON J. PILLOW and Gen. FORREST, who have been held in high contempt by the colored Republicans of the South, have been formally forgiven by those who have most cause to cherish their old hatreds. FORREST was presented with a bouquet of flowers on Independence Day, a colored lady presenting this token of amity and friendship. When we remember what the colored people have to condone, shall we be reluctant to accept as genuine these evidences of amicable feeling? With an honest and enthusiastic shaking of hands on Bunker Hill, and an exchange of greetings between Virginia and Massachusetts, we have also a touching tribute to the prevailing sentiment of the occasion from ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who took the Fourth of July as his occasion to recant whatever heresies he had aforetime preached. The ex-Vice President of the Confederacy referred, with touching pathos, to the history of the divided and scattered Jews, who, hearing the words of the law read in their own tongue by the prophet EZRA, wept piteously as they remembered their sufferings and exile. So, we may imagine, the returning prodigals of the South were touched with an almost divine sentiment when they stood once more within the influence of the traditions of the founders of the Republic. After all, we are one people. We may have an excess of sentiment on great occasions; we may sometimes too much run to gush; but we can afford it when we consider that we are reuniting long-separated sections of the Republic. Our estrangement antedates the rebellion. Our reunion shall be perpetual.

STUDYING THE THERMOMETER.

One of the principal amusements of many people during the next eight or ten weeks will be that of looking at the thermometer. This will be especially the case if we happen to have a great deal of hot weather. The enjoyment afforded by this kind of recreation is generally most intense at the two extremes of temperature, being greatest when the mercury is above 95° or below zero. The diversion, on the other hand, is apt to become tame when the temperature is anywhere between 70° and the freezing point, unless, indeed, the weather is very much out of season—cold enough, for instance, for an overcoat at mid-day in July, or warm enough to sit with all the windows wide open in January.

As the pleasure of consulting the thermometer depends to so great an extent upon finding something uncommon in the temperature, it is natural that the actual number of degrees indicated should afterward be sometimes a little varied by the imagination of the observer. Most people remember numbers very imperfectly. An individual, for example, finds at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury to be at 91°. His attention is called off, and for the time being he thinks no more about the matter. In the evening he hears mentioned in conversation the heat that has prevailed during the day. He recollects the meteorological observation he made at 2 o'clock. He does not distinctly recall the number of degrees; but remembers that it was ninety something. This allows his fancy a play of nine degrees. He consequently takes the average, and calls the temperature 95°. Or, we will suppose that, when he looks at the tube, he finds the mercury at 97½°. He remembers that it is a little less than a hundred, and by the time evening comes, he forgets about the "little less" and calls it an even hundred; or possibly he charges his memory with the fact that it is *about* one hundred, and so calls it a hundred and two.

But infirmities of memory are not the only causes of mistakes in regard to the temperature. An ordinary thermometer will often indicate a difference of several degrees, according to the position from which it is looked at. If any of our readers will try, with a common japanned tin thermometer, the experiment of looking at it first from above at the smallest angle at which they can distinctly see the figures and the mercury, and then from below at a similar angle, they will find that there is, each way, a possibility of a very material mistake. The error occasioned by looking from too low or too high a position may be two, three, or even so much as four or five degrees. A lady four feet ten inches in height, for instance, and a gentleman six feet four, might very possibly see the same thermometer when at 80° in such a manner that the former would suppose it marked 83° and the latter only 77°. We may perhaps be here permitted to hint, by the way, to any authoress or author who contemplates writing a book of advice to young married people, that this last remark of ours is suggestive of a topic which might easily be made to occupy the whole of a long chapter. Very tall men often marry very short women. Who knows how much matrimonial dissension might be averted by cautioning the gentleman to lower his head, and the lady to stand on tiptoe, when observing the degree of caloric in the atmosphere?

The necessity of looking at a thermometer from a proper position in order to obtain an accurate result, is one of those numerous points which every well-informed person is supposed to understand, but which, as a matter of fact, nine well-informed people out of ten either know nothing about, or else habitually forget. Another point of the same kind is the need of avoiding a disturbance of the mercury by the breath of the observer or the heat of his body. But a more common source of error than either of the two we have indicated is that of judging of the temperature by an instrument which is exposed to a reflection of the solar rays. This is especially apt to occur in cities. A thermometer on the south side of a street at noon, or on the east side of a street in the morning, or the west side in the afternoon, is sometimes subjected to a reflection from the buildings opposite, which causes the mercury to stand materially higher than if they were away. To speak of the number of degrees indicated in such a case as so many degrees "in the shade" is an error of precisely the same kind, though not indeed of the same extent, that it would be to speak thus of a thermometer on which a looking-glass was reflecting the rays of the sun.

These few remarks have been prompted not only by a zeal for popular science, but also by motives of benevolence and humanity. It is often quite hot enough in this City in July and August without having anybody, on consulting the thermometer, add two or three degrees or more to the actual temperature. We hope, therefore, that what we have said may be the means of preventing much unnecessary suffering, by promoting greater accuracy in regard to observations of the mercury, especially when it is among or near the nineties. Indeed, if people will take our advice, they will not go near a thermometer on a very hot day.

A LIFE THROWN AWAY.

Happily it is very seldom that we have to record an event so disgraceful to young men as that which took place on Sunday on the Harlem River. The facts are these. J. H. HANNEKAMP was a member of the New-York Athletic Club. Attracted on Sunday afternoon to the boat-houses on the Harlem River, he was there led to make his first essay at swimming in deep water, with the aid temporarily of the floats in front of one of the houses. The conditions could hardly have appeared more favorable. He was in company with several friends, all of whom were excellent swimmers, and noted for skill in athletics. He himself was in robust health, and with abundant nerve and self-confidence. After supporting himself for a short time with the float, he determined to try to do without it, but he had scarcely released his hold when he suddenly disappeared under the water. At this moment two of his companions were swimming within a few feet of him. It seems to have occurred to one of them to render assistance, but an instant after he became panic-stricken and swam hurriedly ashore, leaving the poor fellow to his fate. The other, a German named STRASBURGER, did not so much as attempt to offer any aid, but coolly came out of the water. On the platform, and within a few feet of the drowning man, were two or three leading members of the Athletic Club, all expert swimmers, and one of them the champion of the club. They, too, refrained from giving any help. Twice, under the eyes of these men, and so close that his hands could be touched with a short cane, did HANNEKAMP rise to the surface. A very small effort would have sufficed to save him, but that effort was refused. There sat the champion swimmer of the club, and others of his comrades hardly less expert in the water than himself, quietly waiting while within an arm's length a friend was dying, and yet they did not put out a hand to save him.

Only when it was too late did the janitor from a neighboring boat-house, who had heard an alarm, arrive upon the scene, and plunging into the water, attempt to rescue the dying man. A member of the Gramercy Boat Club—Mr. H. MILLS—also in a most praiseworthy manner, ran some distance and made a similar effort, but it was too late. The opportunity which had been thrown away was now irretrievably gone; and even the body of the drowned man could not at the time be found.

We have no desire to say one word which could increase the pain of the friends of the deceased under these lamentable circumstances. It is stated that Mr. HANNEKAMP was, in every respect, an exemplary young man, and the only support of his widowed mother and her children. For them the utmost sympathy will be felt. But it is impossible to look back upon the dastardly conduct of the friends who with passive indifference left him to die, and not feel the deepest indignation. Such acts of cowardice and inhumanity are happily rare.

Such clubs as that to which all these young men belonged, if they promote the physical development of the system, are supposed also to encourage true manliness, and the virtues that go with it. But the conduct of the persons who looked on at this tragedy goes far to do away with that supposition. It requires generally but a very little of either moral or brute courage to face danger in order to save a fellow-being from destruction. But that little was wanting in the present case, even though the risk to be encountered was of the smallest possible dimensions. Only on Saturday last we recorded an instance where a boy twelve years of age plunged into the sea to save a child from drowning, and he was successful. Yet here, among the most prominent members of the New-York Athletic Club, there was not found one who dared to go two yards in the Harlem River to rescue another member from death. In the absence of a satisfactory explanation, the affair must be regarded as in the highest degree discreditable to all of those whose inaction was the secondary cause of Mr. HANNEKAMP's death.

COUNTRY LIFE.

Within the past season, a well-known estate on the Upper Hudson, beautifully situated and carefully laid out, which cost the owner $100,000, was sold for less than the mortgage upon it, or for $30,000. As the traveler sails up the Hudson beyond Newburg he will, within a short distance, see three fine properties, one of which belonged to a British Ambassador, another to one of our own foreign Ministers, and the other to an equally prominent person, all of which are in the market, unsalable and unrentable, one, indeed, being turned into a brick-yard. Passing still further up the stately river, the traveler will be pointed to other splendid properties belonging to old manorial estates—some whose titles came from the British crown, and others whose deeds were signed by the Indian chiefs—now utterly worthless as sources of profit, the expenses of keeping them up exceeding any rent possible for them, and they themselves not finding a buyer at the price of the mortgages on them. These places, too, it should be remarked, are among the finest in the Northern States, with handsome lawns and gardens, old trees and parks, and superb views of river and mountain. The houses themselves are perhaps old, but not uncomfortable, and they are easy of access by boat and railroad. The same state of things prevails further from the river There is one place in Dutchess County, which is said to have cost $250,000, and which could not be rented, and probably not sold, for a third of its value.

In the interior of the State there are numerous other estates in the same plight. In fact, one of the poorest properties to hold now is a first-class villa and grounds more than sixty miles from New-York or not near any large town. Are we, then, becoming more indifferent to rural life than our ancestors? There is no lack of taste and love for rural pursuits among our people. The ideal of many a hard-working business man is a farm or a villa, with its garden and stables, and land on which to plant or experiment agriculturally. Moreover, there are plenty who would gladly take the position of the country gentleman, or live as did our manor landlords fifty years ago. The difficulties, however, in the way of a comfortable country life of this kind are manifold, and such as finally discourage all concerned. To make country life of value, it must be continued through the year. The family must be recognized as a fixture; as part and parcel of the neighborhood. There must be country society; not merely visiting from city friends. But to a Winter residence in a lonely "manor-house," there is first the great obstacle of procuring good servants. These are willing enough to spend the Summer months there, (provided a Catholic Church be near,) but at the first approach of Autumn frosts, they flit to the city. Then life is made miserable by the hunt for servants and the disorder resulting from it.

Then, in all our village districts, the roads are execrable and seldom lighted, so that before snow has come, or early in the Spring, traveling is very difficult, and party giving almost impossible. Country houses, too, have not the modern improvements in the perfection to which we are accustomed. Markets are far away, and luxuries not easily obtained. But worst of all, the villa residents miss their concerts and opera, and all the busy and social life of the city in Winter. There is, in fact, very little social life anywhere in our country districts outside of villages and towns; villa owners depend on society from a distance. People must now have their pleasures and luxuries all the year round. They can get them at watering-places, or within fifty miles of a capital, or in a European journey; but they cannot in remote "manorial estates." Hence they are abandoning these and residing nearer large cities, or taking their rural pleasures in a rougher way.

THE COLLEGE SPORTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 6.—The crews which are to take part in the regatta next week are now all at the lake except the Williams College crew, which is expected to-day. The preparations for the regatta are being rapidly completed, Messrs. Ferry, Eustis, and Draylin, the College Committee, having arrived. Considerable addition will be made to the dimension of the grand stand, to accommodate the friends of the various crews. The regatta will begin on Tuesday, the 13th inst., and last two days. The athletic sports, running, walking, and jumping, will occur on Thursday, the 15th inst. The course has been buoyed so that each crew will pull between two lines of flags 100 feet apart, and at intervals of one-eighth of a mile. Most of the crews have tried the lanes and experience no difficulty in steering through. The crews are very hard at work. The friends of both Yale and Harvard are very confident in the ability of their respective crews to carry off the honors. Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Cornell, and Princeton have a good many friends, and the champions of last year are rallying strength, although they are not generally regarded as the winning crew. There is some talk of having the race at 10 o'clock instead of at 11.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S POLICY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest in your paper of the 2d inst. the communication signed "Y. Z.," and dated at Washington, written in reply to my letter published by you on the 29th ult. I cannot but feel gratified that my letter has been noticed at the national capital, and I trust that "Y. Z." gave as much attention to my remarks about the necessity of funding a large part of the greenbacks now in circulation as he did to my criticism of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury. I acknowledge that when I wrote my letter I was not in possession of the law on the subject of the uses to be made of the gold in the Treasury, and wrote from recollections only as to its provisions. I maintain, however, that my criticism of the action of Mr. Bristow in calling bonds, held principally in Europe, and paying them in gold, was entirely just. This is the first instance, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in which such a course has been pursued. Previous Secretaries of the Treasury have sold the Treasury gold for currency, and have purchased United States bonds for the sinking fund with the currency so obtained. This has, I believe, been the universal custom from the date of the enactment of the law providing for the sinking fund until the present year. Secretary Boutwell, in his report for the year 1872, states as follows: "Since the institution of the sinking fund in May, 1869, and in accordance with the act of Feb. 7, 1862, there has been purchased on this account, up to and including June 30, 1872, $99,397,600 in bonds of the various issues known as five-twenties, at a net cost in *currency* of $110,997,185 99, or an estimated cost in gold of $94,097,243 82. In addition to the purchases for the sinking fund, bonds have been purchased to the amount of $173,237,950, at a net cost in currency of $195,008,288 53, or an estimated cost in gold of $163,376,054 35. The cost of these bonds, estimated in gold, has varied from $82 21 per $100 to $99 99 per $100, the most recent purchased being at the rate of $98 66 per $100. The average cost in gold of the whole amount of the purchases up to and including the last day of September, was $94 64 per $100.

In the report of the present Secretary, presented to Congress last December, he estimates as the amount necessary for the sinking fund of the present fiscal year, $32,140,914, which is evidently in currency, as he says that the estimated currency surplus for the year, which is $20,220,000, "will be insufficient to the extent of $11,920,914, and there will therefore be a deficiency of that amount." You will thus perceive that Mr. Bristow has departed from the universal custom of his predecessors in calling bonds for the sinking fund, and redeeming them in gold, and his inconsiderate action in this respect has caused an export of gold to such an amount as to very seriously derange the foreign commerce of the country, and place the Treasury in a dangerously weak position in regard to the reserve of gold. All this might have been avoided if Mr. Bristow had been content to do as Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Boutwell did before him, namely, to buy the bonds in New-York for currency, obtaining the currency by the sale of gold.

E. S. J.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

HOW THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY WAS OBSERVED IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6.—The national anniversary was celebrated in this city yesterday by salutes, ringing of bells, civil and military processions, an oration by Arnold Green upon "The Township, New-England's Gift to the Nation;" a poem by Henry C. Whitaker; an ascension of two balloons, manned by the Allens, father and son, both of whom landed safely in Taunton; fire-works and a promenade concert in the evening. Three or four minor fires occurred. No very serious accidents are yet reported.

At Newport there was a military parade and an oration by Rev. Mr. Whitcher in the morning, and in the afternoon a procession of trades, embracing nearly 100 teams, and a submarine race between John Haggerty, diver for the Coast Wrecking Company, and John Connery, diver for Waters & Mitchell, wreckers. Connery won the prize of $50.

In Bristol, a procession of the military and the fire department, and an oration by Col. C. P. Robinson were the order of the day.

In Woonsocket the chief feature of the day was a rural festival, under the auspices of the Ladies' Centennial Committee.

A FOURTH OF JULY BALLOON IN THE AIR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—The balloon City of Buffalo, which left here yesterday, anchored near Windham last night and reascended this morning. When last heard from, at 11:30 A. M., it passed over Rouseville, Penn., traveling south-east.

THE DAY IN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—Yesterday was celebrated in this city by a general suspension of business. There was no public celebration, but various private picnics were the order of the day.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

MINNEQUA, Penn., July 6.—The ninety-ninth anniversary of our national independence was duly observed at this place yesterday. E. L. Davenport read the Declaration, and Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. J. W. Maynard were the orators of the day. Mr. Lewis Aldrich, of New-York, recited Drake's "Address to the American Flag."

FRED. DOUGLASS' SPEECH AT HILLSDALE, NEAR WASHINGTON—THE BROKEN DOWN TEACHERS AND PREACHERS WHO BEG FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—During a speech at a Fourth of July celebration at Hillsdale, near this city, yesterday, Fred. Douglass alluded to the condition of the colored race and said:

All we ask is a fair field to work in and the white man to leave us alone. We have been injured more than we have been helped by men who have professed to be our friends. They are lawyers without clients, ministers, broken down ministers without churches, wandering teachers without schools. They are great beggars. They have the gift of begging down to a nicety. They are great at getting out circulars. They scatter them broadcast over the land as leaves before Autumnal gales. If you are worth anything they will find out where you live, and if you never got a letter before you will get one now. Fellow-citizens, we must stop these men from begging for us. They misrepresent us and cause the country to look upon us as a poor and helpless people. They say "Please give something to help educate the poor black people; but do, I pray, pay it to me." And if it is $100, it is reduced to about 100 cents when it gets to the "poor black people." We do not want, we will not have, these second-rate men begging for us. We protest against it.

Referring to the Freedmen's Savings Bank, he said: "We have had a Freedmen's Savings Institute, but we don't want any more. Our white friends told us that if we had cents, to bring them to them and they would take care of them; and if we had dollars or hundreds or thousands, also to bring them to them. They told us they had a goose and a golden egg. Yes, we put our millions there, but where are they now? The men who went into that bank a few years ago poor men are now domiciled in beautiful homes and drive their fine turn-outs. It makes me feel badly to think how we have been robbed. Just enough honest men have been put into the bank to insure its success. But while they put in two sound apples they slipped in five or six speckled ones, and were sure to turn the specks down."

He urged the colored people to stop begging for themselves, and if they built churches not to ask the white people to pay for them. If they had banks, colleges, and papers, not to ask other people to support them, but be independent. In concluding, he said, "We propose to cut loose from all invidious class institutions and to part company with all those wandering mendicants who have followed us simply for paltry gain, and we now bid an affectionate farewell to all these plunderers, and in the future if we need a Moses we will find him in our own tribes."

LATER ADVICES FROM COL. LONG.

A LETTER FROM THE NILE—A LITTLE ABOUT HIS TRAVELS—HE HOPES TO REACH NEW-YORK IN AUGUST.

The following letter was received by the friends of Col. Long in this City by a recent mail. He expects to reach New-York, on furlough, by August 1:

ON BOARD DIAHABISH, ON THE NILE, KOROSKE, May 8, 1875.

I arrived here this morning, 350 miles from Berber, which place I left on the 29th of April with twenty camels, accompanied by my two Sergeants, (now habitually attached as orderlies,) specimens of the number of six for his Highness of the negro races of the countries visited, among whom is the pigmy Ticki Ticki. To cross Atmour is a fearful undertaking, I assure you. For 150 miles the route, though painful is in close proximity to the river, and thus we have water for 200 miles. Leaving Abou Hamed, where the river describes a great arc westward, we are obliged to cross a bleak, barren sea of sand, so suffocating and hot that the thermometer will scarcely register the heat. Great simoons or khamseens blow with roaring sounds their hot breath, and cause your skin to crack like parchment. On all sides a sea of sand, bordered only by delusive mirages that lead many to their death, for there is no well or water (save one half-way, like Epsom salts, and none but camels may drink it;) then we have water for eight days, carried on camels' backs in goat skins. The camel, a patient, hard-working animal, without which it would be impossible to cross this desert, still has not the extraordinary powers attributed to him, and is waterproof only for two to three days, dying on the fourth. Thousands thus perish, and the road for the whole distance shows five to ten carcases for every mile, bleached bones that indicate the deadly route. Added to this is the fearful see-saw movement. A forced march is necessary, and day and night, with occasional naps and stops for the purpose of eating black bread and onions and drinking of our nearly putrid water—all this may not give you the slightest conception of this march. I was welcomed by the inhabitants on my arrival here, and a diahabish of the Viceroy, furnished like a palace, awaited me by order of his Highness; and here, while gliding gently down the Nile, endeared to me by a thousand memories during my travels, rest—"sore labor's bath." On each side are temples and palaces in ruins that mark that brighter civilization that once illumined Egypt so celebrated and so grand in her mighty past.

I hope to reach Assouna to-morrow, where a steamer awaits me by order of his Highness. Will go to Siout, and thence by rail, and will be in Cairo in fifteen days, from whence I will write you of the ancient cities, Thebes, Luxor, Karnak, sacred ground to me, whose classic tales are among the brightest souvenirs of my school days, and where grew the desire to visit the land whose gods were those in common with the Greeks and Romans.

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From Cairo, after getting through my official duties, I shall go to Paris, stopping there for a while to visit some of my relatives. I shall, if nothing forbids, pay you a short visit, (as my furlough is short,) hoping to arrive in New-York by the 1st of August.

A TRAGEDY IN SCRANTON.

A JEALOUS LOVER STABS HIS RIVAL WITH A BUTCHER KNIFE—FLIGHT AND CAPTURE OF THE MURDERER.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 6.—A shocking murder was committed in the Fifth Ward of this city last night, the victim being a young man named Frank Doud, who was stabbed in the abdomen with a butcher's knife by a companion named Walter Whittaker. The stabbing occurred on the public street in a locality known as Boone Hill, where the murderer and his victim have resided for several years. Doud and Whittaker, although boon companions, had been rival suitors for the hand of a young woman named McNamara, to whom the murderer was especially attached. In the afternoon they met, and indulged in a war of words, during which the young lady's name was freely mentioned. Doud declared that he would take her away from all rivals, and this so incensed Whittaker that he became desperate, and going to his home, armed himself with a butcher's knife, which he concealed in his boot, swearing that he would take the life of Frank Doud as soon as he met him. They met in Washburne street in the evening, when Whittaker plunged the fatal knife into his victim and then ran off, leaving Doud lying on the road with his intestines protruding. He died about midnight. The assassin fled to the adjacent woods, and was closely pursued by the people of Boone Hill, who turned out and gave chase, searching every house and nook in the neighborhood without avail, until this morning, when the fugitive was captured at Newton Centre, about eight miles distant, and brought back to the city. He had a preliminary hearing before Mayor McKune this afternoon, and was committed to await trial at the next term of the court, to be held at Wilkesbarre, on the charge of killing Francis Doud. The affair has created a good deal of excitement in this vicinity.

THE BLACK HILLS.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE GOLD HUNTERS—THE SOLDIERS AND TEAMSTERS DROP THE SEARCH.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Walter P. Janney, geologist of the Black Hills expedition, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 22, says, while examining the gravel deposits at the north bend of Castle creek, he found gold in small quantities in bars or terraces of alluvial quartz gravel, resting on a bed of rock, about ten feet above the present level of the stream. The area of these bars was quite limited. The gold which they contained had evidently been furnished by the quartz veins traversing the slates along the stream. There was considerable excitement among the soldiers and teamsters about gold on the arrival of the expedition on French Creek, but as no one obtained even by several hours' hard labor more than a few cents worth of gold dust, none of the command was afterwards seen working for the precious metal. About fifteen miners have located claims on the creek. The reports they give of the richness of the gravel bars is greatly exaggerated. Mr. Janney's prospecting shows a general diffusion of small quantities of gold over a large area. He had sunk a shaft of fifteen feet to the bed-rock near the stockade, and obtained but a trace of gold. Nothing had as yet been discovered to warrant extensive mining operations. He intended examining the country to the north of Harney's Peak. Mr. Janney sends with his letter small grains of specimen gold.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED IN CROSSING A SWOLLEN STREAM.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—A special dispatch from Des Moines to the *Evening Journal* says: "On Saturday evening last, as a large number of persons returning in company from Greenfield, Adair County, to their homes in the country, attempted to cross the Middle River, which was swollen from recent rains, a wagon containing Mr. A. Montgomery, his wife, daughter, and son, and Mrs. Thomas Montgomery, her three children, and J. R. Baker, was overturned and the occupants precipitated into the torrent. Mrs. Thomas Montgomery and her babe went down and were not seen afterward. Mr. A. Montgomery clung to the horses with a little child in his arms, but was compelled to let go, and both were drowned. Meantime Mr. Baker had been swimming for the opposite shore with a boy in his arms, but became exhausted when within four feet of the bank and was carried down stream and drowned. The other persons of the Montgomery party were rescued by their neighbors."

COLORED MEN ON THE CHICAGO GRAND JURY.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Grand Jury of the July term of the Criminal Court was impaneled this morning, and consists of eight negroes and sixteen white men.

YACHTING AT OYSTER BAY.

REGATTA OF THE SEAWANHAKA CLUB.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT—AN EXCITING RACE BETWEEN THE VISION AND VINDEX—THE IDLER WINS THE PRIZE FOR THE SCHOONERS—THE VISION DEFEATS THE SLOOPS OF HER CLASS—THE CHRISTINE WINS IN THE RACE OF SECOND CLASS SLOOPS—AN ACCIDENT TO THE META—THE RACE OF THE OPEN BOATS UNSUCCESSFUL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OYSTER BAY, Long Island, Monday, July 5, 1875.

The fourth annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club took place here to-day. It was a success in some respects, though decidedly unsatisfactory in others. The large schooners and sloops were lucky enough to catch a good breeze in the afternoon, and had a good race; but the fourth class boats were less fortunate, and had but a very unsatisfactory struggle, or drift, over the course.

This club is considered the third in standing in the country, and has grown rapidly in the last three years to its present place. Although a young yacht club it numbers among its members some of the truest yachtmen and best amateur sailors in these waters. It will be remembered that the Seawanhaka Club successfully introduced the Corinthian system of racing in this country last year, and aroused the then slumbering interest in yachting by their spirited contests at Oyster Bay on the 3d and 4th of July, 1874. Within the year many improvements have been made in the club generally, and its organization is certainly more perfect now than it was then. Mr. Swan, the first Commodore, still holds that office, and he has contributed much to the welfare of the club.

This morning broke very unpromisingly with a drenching rain and scarcely any air stirring. It seemed that a gloomy day and poor sailing were in store for the Seawanhakas and their visitors, who were very numerous. The general dissatisfaction at the lowering prospects was somewhat dispelled by the clouds breaking away about 9 o'clock, and a light breeze springing up from a little west of south. Shortly afterward the day brightened, and their usual good fortune in the matter of weather seemed once again to attend the Seawanhakas, and the villas and hotels were deserted by their occupants, who bent their steps toward the common trysting place for yachts and spectators—the Oyster Bay steam-boat dock. As the sun peeped through the heavy cloud rifts and lit up the glassy bosom of the bay, it showed to the ladies and gentlemen lining the yellow beach the sailors busily engaged in trimming their boats and making all necessary preparations for the regatta. The yachts lay at anchor a cable's length from the shore, and small boats with white-capped, blue-shirted Corinthians, plied to and fro through the fleet. The hour for general starting was drawing nigh, and the crowds upon the shore began to look across the bay for the committee-boat—the Sappho—the steamer which was to accommodate those who wished to accompany the fleets over the course. Presently she came puffing around the point, and was soon alongside the dock, and was boarded by the laughing throng of girls, boys, and their sedate seniors. This was about 10 o'clock, and the hour for the first start was set down in the sailing regulations for half an hour later. During the succeeding thirty minutes all was bustle afloat and ashore. The first and second class open boats were getting into line, and anchored one after another in this wise: The first class fifty feet apart, due east from the stake-boat, off the steam-boat; the second class fifty feet directly to the southward of first-class boats, and fifty feet apart. The schooners and cabin-sloops were getting under way and making sail for Hogg Island, their rendezvous, according to regulations. The small boats were sailed and manned by members of the club, and indeed it might have been fitly called a Corinthian race—one of the strongest indications of the vigor of the club. And now there was a gentle breeze from the south-south-west, and the hour of starting had almost arrived; so the Judges got on board the Sappho. They were F. G. Foster, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, and James H. Elliot. The latter was Judge for the third-class boats, and he went around with them in the cat-boat Dexter. The Regatta Committee were Messrs. F. G. Foster, M. R. Schuyler, W. Krebs, J. H. Elliot, and L. DeForest Woodruff. Messrs. Krebs and Woodruff were absent.

The yachts of the fleet were classified as follows: Cabin sloops over 800 feet area, first class; cabin sloops under 800 feet area, second class; open sloops over twenty-five feet in length, first class; and open sloops under twenty-five feet in length, second class. The entries were as follows:

FIRST-CLASS OPEN BOATS.

Name.	Owner.	Mean Length.	Allowances.
Mirth	G. & J. W. Beekman	33.05	Allows.
Undine	C. E. Willis	29.07	5.45
Fei-Seen	W. Trotter	27.10	8.45
SECOND-CLASS OPEN BOATS.			
Mary Emma	C. E. & C. O. D. Iselin	23.11	Allows.
Alcyone	R. Townsend	23.06	50
Celtic	A. Roosevelt	21.02	5.30
May	W. E. Roosevelt	21.01	5.40
SCHOONERS.			
Ariel	Com. W. L. Swan	1,346	8.36
Idler	Rear Com. S. J. Colgate	2,059	.37
Restless	Nicholson Kane	1,540	5.40
Meta	W. E. Iselin	1,350	8.22
FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.			
Vindex	Robert Custer	1,028	14.15
Vision	J. J. Alexdre	1,037	10.18
Addie Voorhis	C. Roosevelt	1,241	10.15
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.			
Christine	S. R. Blagden	772	20.52
Alert	Henry Vail	581	27.26
Glance	John Oothout	....	....

The courses sailed were as follows:

Schooners and cabin sloops starting across an imaginary line drawn between Hog Island Buoy and Judges' steamer, placed to the northward of it, to and around Eaton's Neck Buoy, (passing to the northward of Lloyd's Neck Buoy,) to and around Shippan Buoy, to and around Matinecock Buoy, to and across starting line. All buoys except that off Lloyd's Neck, to be left on the port hand.

First and second class open sloops will be from the starting point, as above, to and around Red Buoy No. 2, on Middle Ground, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around Hog Island Buoy, keeping it on the starboard hand; thence to and around Lloyd's Neck Buoy, keeping it on the starboard hand; thence to and around Red Buoy No. 2, on Middle Ground, keeping it on the starboard hand; thence a second time to and around the buoys off Hog Island and Lloyd's Neck, rounding them as before; thence to Red Buoy No. 2, on Middle Ground, leaving it on the starboard hand; thence to and around the home stake-boat, keeping it on the starboard hand, at which point the time will be taken.

The Sappho, lying alongside the wharf, was almost ready to go, but before she left the Judge started the open boats. The preparatory signal was made on board the steamer at 10:32 o'clock and at 10.36.40 the start was ordered in the same manner. There was very little wind at this time, and the craft got away very slowly. The Undine, Mirth, Fei-Seen, and Mary Emma had the lead, which shortly after was taken by the Fei-Seen, with the Mary Emma, Mirth, and Undine following. The other boats were all in a bunch together, and the breeze dying out almost left the yachts becalmed. They headed for Red Buoy No. 2, toward which they merely crept. It was a very tame affair so far, and it was quite as much as the small vessels could do to get to and around the first buoy. They nearly fouled it. They turned it in this order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Mirth	11	40	16½	Fei-Seen	11	41	46½
Mary Emma	11	40	39	May	11	41	46½
Alcyone	11	41	19	Celtic	11	41	55
Undine	11	41	46½				

After rounding the first buoy the little vessels were favored with a freshening breeze, and although they had hardly wind enough to carry them clear, in a moment they had gathered way and every sail drew. The Mirth and Mary Emma felt it first and shot ahead of the fleet, and seemed likely to do something gallant, but the wind was baffling, and just kissed and then deserted the mosquito fleet, leaving it nearly becalmed. For a couple of hours the boats did nothing but drift and take advantage of "slants," which were very few and far between. At last they reached the Hogg Island buoy, but it was almost impossible for any of them to round it. They were in the "doldrums," as the sailors term such a calm, and worked their rudders to make them pay off so as to catch the puffs which every now and again rippled the waters. It was useless to take the time of the sloops, as they barely drifted by the buoy. But the Judges, as an example, timed the Mary Emma, which passed at 1:16:23 o'clock, and the Mirth at 1:22:05. The others were left to their fate and to make the most of the cat's-paws that might strike them. The steamer went off in quest of the schooners to tow them into position, because it was a dead calm and it was 2:10 o'clock.

RACE OF THE LARGE YACHTS.

About 2:40 the wind came out from the south-west and enlivened the drooping spirits of the chagrined yachtsmen, who had almost exhausted themselves whistling for it. The schooners and cabin-sloops immediately got into position, whither some of them had already been towed; that is to say, the vessels were to leeward of the Hogg Island buoy and the imaginary line between it and the judge's boat, and were crowding to windward to prepare for the start. Every minute brought down the wind, which veered to the south and blew steadily. The first gun was fired as soon as all were inside the boundary, and other yachts not entered for the race were backing and filling outside the limits of the course. Among these were the Columbia, the Madeleine, the Active, Mr. Hurst's cutter, the Ideal, and other notable craft. The first gun was fired at 2:52:10 o'clock, and the second ten minutes later—3:02:10. The Alert had been hovering nearest to the buoy, and filled away just as soon as the white smoke puffed from the cannon's mouth. She was closely followed by the schooner Ariel, with every stitch of canvas set, and both bowled along merrily toward the starting point, with the white foam curling around their prows. The vessels crossed the line in this order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Alert	3	04	11½	Christine	3	10	07½
Ariel	3	06	19½	Addie V	3	10	22½
Restless	3	07	27½	Vindex	3	11	30½
Idler	3	08	09½	Meta	3	11	49½
Glance	3	10	07	Vision	3	12	03

This was about the beginning of the ebb, and there was a downright strong breeze blowing. The Idler rapidly overhauled the boats ahead of her, but she did not beat the Ariel so much on the run to Eaton's Neck buoy as it was expected she would. The Vindex glided up to the vessels of her class, as did the Vision, and an interesting contest between them began and continued during the regatta. These two sloops are rivals, and each claims an advantage over the other under certain circumstances. The Vision in smooth water on a wind is said to be the Vindex's superior, while the latter in rough weather, or with the sheets eased off in fair weather, is believed to have the advantage. Yesterday, as there seemed to be a prospect of plenty of wind toward the latter part of the afternoon, a good deal of interest was manifested in the struggle anticipated between these yachts. The run to Eaton's Neck was made very quickly, and it was astonishing how the superior qualities of the contestants told. Their relative positions turning the buoy attest this. They jibed around in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	3	44	35¾	Alert	3	51	49
Ariel	3	46	40¼	Addie	3	52	10
Restless	3	47	28	Vision	3	52	47
Meta	3	49	52½	Glance	3	57	32
Vindex	3	51	47	Christine	3	58	12

Right here the abilities of the sailing masters told, and made serious alterations in the positions of the yachts. The Idler's people appeared to have some difficulty with her gear, which must have been fouled, because she did not shape her course for Shippan Buoy as soon as she might have done. The Ariel came round with her sheets all flying, and was overhauled by the Restless very materially. Had not the latter dropped to leeward instead of holding her way she could have passed the Ariel; but this boat was gotten all trim in a moment or two, and ran away from the Restless. The Vindex went for the Shippan buoy with every inch pulling, and she was closely pursued by her rival, the Vision, which, by skillful handling, had shot by the Addie and the Alert immediately after rounding Eaton's Neck buoy. The little Glance, too, was in trouble at this point, her huge balloon jib dragging in the water, and before it could be set she became an easy victim to the Christine, a boat of her own class. But on the sail toward Shippan, the wind having hauled in to the westward, all interest seemed to centre on the Vindex and Vision. They were actually side by side, and not more than two or three cables' lengths apart for some time, and they evidently strove only to beat each other. At one time the victory appeared to be with the Vision, the Vindex crew having hauled down their large gaff topsail to get a smaller one, under which they would beat to windward to Matinecock Buoy, when Shippan's was passed. It was several minutes before the Vindex was in trim again. When she was she paid off a little as she really rushed past her adversary, who was straining lee rail under to hold her own. She did this gallantly; but the Vindex had the weather-gage of her, and luffed around the buoy, passing it to leeward, so close as almost to touch it. She kept on the port tack, and the Vision went about. The fleet rounded the buoy in this order.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	4	28	10	Vision	4	44	04½
Ariel	4	37	06½	Addie	4	46	58
Restless	4	38	00	Alert	4	55	00
Meta	4	39	56¾	Christine	4	58	55
Vindex	4	43	18¼	Glance	5	03	47¼

The Vindex kept on the port tack to "lee-bow" to be pushed to windward by the tide ebbing out of the little coves on the Connecticut shore. This was thought at the time to be a good ruse, as the wind seemed likely to moderate and was hauling further to the westward. The Vision made a short board on the starboard tack in the hope of getting the wind a little stronger. But there was no need of any despondency touching the breeze, for by 5:30 it blew pretty strongly, freshening, too, as the sun declined. The Idler, Restless, Ariel, and Meta were far ahead at this time, and, getting more wind as they neared Matinecock, they had quite as much as they could do to carry the cloud of canvas they had set. They were rushing through the smooth waters at such speed that the judges did not deem it wise to take their time at the Point, which the Idler passed about 6 o'clock. Therefore the Sappho steamed back to Hog Island buoy to see the race ended. The Idler was first, leading the fleet a long way; but as she passed the steamer it was observed that she had lost her jib-boom. She made fine time, however, and well deserved the welcome of cheer and steam-whistles that greeted her as she shot by the buoy. The vessels passed the home buoy in this order:

Yachts.	Time. H.	M.	S.	Elapsed Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Idler	6	35	25¼	3	27	15¾	3	27	52¾
Vision	6	54	55	3	42	52	3	32	34
Ariel	6	59	33½	3	53	14	3	44	38
Vindex	7	03	17	3	51	46½	3	37	31½
Restless	7	11	13¾	4	03	46¼	3	58	06¼
Addie	7	13	25¾	4	03	03¼	3	52	48¼
Meta	7	18	13¾	4	06	24¼	3	58	02¼
Christine	7	27	34¼	4	17	26¾	3	56	34½
Alert	7	30	24	4	26	12½	3	58	46½

The Idler, among the schooners, won; the Vision, among the first-class sloops, and the Christine among the second class. The Meta met with an accident which prevented her from making as good time as she might otherwise have made. It was dark and late when the Judges returned to Oyster Bay in the Sappho.

The race of the open boats was a tedious affair, and did not terminate until after 6 o'clock. As they had started before 11 A. M., they really had not made any race, having taken longer to go round the course than the regulations allowed. So it was thought they would have to run again on Tuesday. They arrived at the home stake-boat in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Fei-Seen	6	0	30	Mary Emma	6	12	39
Mirth	6	0	49	Alcyone	6	30	50
Undine	6	1	13				

NO RACE OF THE OPEN BOATS.

TUESDAY, July 6.—The first and second-class open boats were expected to run their race again to-day; but the owners of the Fei-Seen and Mary Emma claimed that they had made a race under the rule, and were entitled to the prize—the Fei-Seen in the first, and Mary Emma in the second class open boats.

BASE-BALL.

On the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, a game of base-ball, the second in a series for the championship, was played between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn. The game was called at 3:45 P. M. After the third inning, when some loose fielding marked the play on both sides, Nelson's playing at third base became the feature of the game on the Mutual side; Moore and Clinton leading on the other side. The pitching was very effective. The game was won by the Mutual Club, the score standing 5 to 3 in their favor.

To-day there will be a game in Hartford, Conn., between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Hartfords. To-morrow the Bostons and Athletics will play a game in Boston.

On Saturday next, there will be a professional game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and the Mutual Club, of this City. On Monday, July 12, the St. Louis club, the Brown Stockings, will play with the Atlantics, and on Tuesday, July 13, they will play a game with the Mutuals. There is also a prospect of two games with the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on the Union Grounds during the latter part of next week, but the arrangements have not been fully perfected.

On the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, next Friday, there will be a game between the Chelsea and Frontier Clubs, both of Brooklyn, and on Saturday, July 10, at the same place, there will be a game between the Concord and Nameless Clubs, both of Brooklyn. On Thursday next, the Reliance Club, of Brooklyn, will play a game with the Unions, of Newark, N. J., on the Waverley Fair Grounds, at Irvington, N. J.

About 2,000 persons assembled in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday, to witness the first amateur championship game of the season, played between the Star Club, of Newark, and the Hoboken Club. The game was called at 4:30, with the Stars at the bat, and Mr. Hicks, catcher of the Mutual Club, of this City, as umpire. The only good fielding done by either club was that of McCracken in left field, who made two fine running catches. The game was won by the Stars by a score of 15 to 11. Leffingwell and West excelled at the bat for the winning club; for the Hoboken Club Kiernan and Kammerner led at the bat. Following is the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	1	0	3	0	6	0	1	4	0	—15
Hoboken	2	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	—11

Umpire—Mr. Hicks, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—Two hours.

This afternoon there will be a game between the Olympic Club, of Paterson, and the Hoboken Club, of Hoboken, on the Olympic Grounds, Paterson, N. J.

To-day the Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, will play the Alpha Club, of Roseville, on the Pavonia Grounds, Jersey City Heights, New-Jersey.

THE ALEXANDER SALE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives some account of the Alexander sale, held at the Woodburn Farm, near Lexington, Ky., June 23. It says: "Twenty-three head, under the ringing tones of the auctioneer—Hon. P. C. Kidd, from Fayette County—brought the enormous sum of $24,155, simply because they were either the full brothers or sisters, or relatives to some distinguished turf winner. Could any speculation, even the wildest stock operations, be more absurd than this enthusiastic extravagance? Imagine parties, assembled from nearly ever State in the Union, eager to purchase these untried yearlings, giving $4,000 for one colt simply because he is own brother to the successful race mare Madam Dudley, and $1,400 for another little fellow, simply because he is the son of imported Australian and the splendid race mare Bonita. And so on, till the twenty-three little yearlings realize the sum of more than $24,000 for their fortunate breeder. Thus far it had proved the most successful stock sale ever held in America, and gave the auction of the little prospective trotters an enthusiastic send-off. But the purchasers of embryonic trotters did not prove to be so thoroughly imbued with the horse fever, for the twenty-nine youngsters offered only realized the sum of $7,300, averaging $900 less per head than the thoroughbreds.

THE TURF.

THE RACES AT MONMOUTH PARK TO-DAY—THE BETTING ON THE VARIOUS EVENTS.

The programme for this, the third day of the meeting at Monmouth Park, is unexceptionably brilliant, and cannot fail to attract to this favorite course a very large concourse of spectators. Mr. Murphy, the President of the association, and the Superintendent, Mr. Chamberlin, have done all in their power to satisfy the public demand, and their efforts have thus far been amply rewarded. The first race on the programme to-day is a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter, for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed five pounds; for $500 ten pounds, any surplus over stated selling price to go to the second horse. For this there are the following nine engaged: Astral, four years, 103 pounds; Ida Wells, four years, ninety-five pounds; Erastus Corning, four years, 100 pounds; Scramble, three years, seventy-seven pounds; Burgoo, four years, ninety-five pounds; Violet, three years, eighty-two pounds; Judge Thurman, four years, ninety-eight pounds; Scratch, four years, 108 pounds; Century, four years, ninety-eight pounds. The second event is the Monmouth Oaks for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a half, $50 each, play or pay, and $1,000 added. There are thirty nominations and seven stables have been announced to start, as follows: McIntyre & Swiney's b. f. Katie Pearce, by imported Leamington, out of Stamps, by Lexington. W. Cottrill has the ch. f. Ascension, by imported Australian, out of Lilly Ward, by Lexington, and ch. f. Puss Brodnax, by Daniel Boone, out of Emeline, by Brown Dick. E. A. Clabaugh has a ch. f. by Vauxhall, out of Maudina, by imported Australian. D. D. Withers has the imported ch. f. Castinette, by Marsyas, out of Cachuca, by Voltigeur, and b. f. by Lexington, out of Sue Washington, by Revenue. M. H. Sanford has the br. f. Finework, by Lexington, out of imp. Filligree, by Stockwell, entered by C. Littlefield, Mr. Sanford's trainer. J. M. Harney has the b. f. Helen Ward, by Plantagenet, out of Kate Ward, by Lexington, and Robinson & Morgan have the br. f. by imp. Australian, out of Mazurka, by Lexington. This is a first-class lot of fillies, and the race will doubtless be a very fine affair. The third race is the Mansion House Stakes, for four-year-old colts and fillies, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. Out of the eighteen nominations the starters will be W. Cottrill's ch. c. Stampede, by War Dance, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, which Mr. Cottrill recently purchased from Mr. W. M. Connor; Thomas Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, by imported Sovereign, and George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imported Eclipse. The concluding event of the day will be a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, and the contestants will be Vesuvius, 151 pounds; Trouble, 151 pounds; Deadhead, 145 pounds; Stockwood, 154 pounds, and Diavolo, 151 pounds. The Turf Exchange and Johnson's were crowded, as usual, last night, with speculators, and the betting on the several events was very animated. The quotations are as follows:

SELLING RACE.

	Turf Exchange.	
Astral	$60	$180
Scratch	40	120
Century	20	60
Judge Thurman, Violet, Burgoo, Scramble, Erastus Corning, Ida Wells — Field	28	65
	$148	$425

MONMOUTH OAKS.

	Johnson's.		Exchange.	
McIntyre & Swiney	$200	$150	$200	$240
Finework	75	50	100	105
Cottrill	65	55	110	90
Puryear	17	17	....	....
Chamberlin	12	12	....	....
Robinson & Morgan	18	25		
Withers	13	15	70	60
Clabaugh	14	14		
Harney	14	15		
Totals	$428	$353	$480	$495

Puryear and Chamberlin's stables were not sold as starters at the Turf Exchange.

MANSION HOUSE STAKES.

	Exchange.	Johnson's.	
Grinstead	$100	$45	$45
Stampede	50	15	17
Countess	15	10	8
Totals	$165	$70	$70

HURDLE RACE.

	Exchange.	
Trouble	$50	$75
Diavolo	25	50
Stockwood, Vesuvius, Deadhead	30	40
Totals	$105	$165

At Johnson's they only sold on the Oaks and Mansion House Stakes.

TRANSPORTATION.

The course can be reached by taking the boats of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad from Pier No. 8 North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M. The Plymouth Rock runs as a special boat, leaving the foot of Twenty-third street, North River, at 10, foot of Murray street, at 10:30, and Pier No. 8, foot of Rector street, at 11 o'clock. The new railroad to Long Branch will also commence running to-day, leaving this City at 7:30, 9, and 10:30 A. M., 1. 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Long Branch at 7:05, 8, and 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6:20 P. M.

POOLS AT LONG BRANCH ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

LONG BRANCH, July 6.—The following is the pool-selling at the West-End Hotel on to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Selling race, for all ages; one and a quarter miles.

Astral, 103 pounds	$250	$250	$160
Scratch, 118 pounds	200	190	180
Ida Wells, 95 pounds	120	120	120
Burgoo, 95 pounds	120	125	140
Century, 98 pounds; Judge Thurman, 98 pounds; Violet, 82 pounds; Scramble, 77 pounds; Erastus Corning, 100 pounds	175	190	210

SECOND RACE.—The Monmouth Oaks, for three-year old fillies; one and a half miles.

McIntyre & Swiney's Katie Pearce	$500	$750	$700
Sanford's Fine Work	420	480	480
Cottrill's Ascension and Puss Brodnax	240	260	280
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s Australian-Mazurka filly	145	140	120
The Field	80	80	75

THIRD RACE.—Mansion House Stakes for four-year olds; two and a half miles:

Grinstead	$400	$350	$400
Stampede	290	290	275
Countess	180	170	185

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages; two miles; welter weights.

Trouble	$250	$275	$250
Diavolo	180	180	190
Dead Head	60	50	60
Stockwood	35	45	40
Vesuvius	20	20	20

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two trots came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, the first of which was for a purse of $100, for horses that had never beaten 2:40, which was won by Emperor in three straight heats, and the second was a sweepstakes of $300 between Fly, Miss Drew, and Pet, which was a close and interesting affair, as it took seven heats to decide the race. Pet won the first and second heats, Miss Drew the third and fifth, and Fly the fourth, sixth, and seventh.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Tuesday, July 6.—Purse $100, for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $60 to first horse, $30 to second, and $10 to third:

G. Horner's b. g. Emperor	1	1	1
J. Somerindyke's s. m. Melissa	3	2	2
J. Murphy's b. m. Katie S.	2	5	4
A. C. Whitson's br. g. Jim	4	4	3
L. Devoe's b. g. Tommy Moore	5	3	5
A. S. Odell's b. g. Genuine	6	dis.	
H. Sanford's gr. g. Uncle Joe	7	dis.	
J. Splan's b. g. Pat Malloy	dr.		
C. E. Whalen's b. m. Safety	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38½	1:15½	2:35½
Second heat	40	1:18¼	2:42½
Third heat	39½	1:19	2:42

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes $300; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Lee's br. g. Fly	3	3	3	1	2	1	1
R. Mailey's br. m. Miss Drew	2	2	1	2	1	3	2
J. Murphy's b. g. Pet	1	1	2	3	3	2	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	44½	1:26	2:57
Second heat	42½	1:23½	2:52
Third heat	44	1:27¼	2:55
Fourth heat	43	1:25	2:55½
Fifth heat	43½	1:24½	2:54½
Sixth heat	44	1:25	2:55½
Seventh heat	44½	1:26½	2:56¾

TROTTING AT THE WORCESTER (MASS.) DRIVING PARK.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 6.—There was a very successful trotting meeting at the Driving Park yesterday. N. D. Prout's Boston mare Bessie won the 2:34 race, beating the field of four. Best time, 2:35¼. In the 2:50 race, Peter Lynch's Pet of Worcester beat the field of seven. Best time, 2:39½. S. P. Houghton's Worcester stallion Emperor won the 2:40 race. Best time, 2:41½.

HOMICIDE IN A BALTIMORE BEER SALOON.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—Andrew Tice, proprietor of a lager beer saloon in North Castle street, this city, during an altercation last night was beaten by Pastel Schuster with a tin pail on the head, from the effects of which he died to-day.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

CONEY ISLAND.

ITS EARLY HISTORY—LADY MOODY—THE ROUTES THERE—THE HOTELS—A CAPITAL BREATHING-PLACE FOR CHILDREN.

Coney Island stands in the township of Gravesend, bounded east by Flatlands, south by the sea, and west by New-Utrecht. Unlike the rest of Kings County, it was settled by English people as early as 1640, who, having sailed from Gravesend, in Kent, gave it that name.

The encroachments of the sea have very considerably diminished the size of the island, which, with the exception of a few sand-hills, was completely submerged by a storm in 1839. On the 24th of May, 1644, a patent was granted of Conynen-Eylandt to Guisbert Opdyke, by Gov. Kieft. The name, as has been surmised, probably came from some one who had once possessed a part of it. "Lady Moody and Sir Henry Moody, Baronet," her son, were among the four patentees. Lady Moody having come to loggerheads with that most arbitrary tribunal of the two first Stuart Kings, the Star Chamber, for a too protracted visit to London, then a great offense, and consequent absence from her country home, left England for a freer air shortly before the persecuting court was destined to come to grief at the hands of Cromwell. She first went to Lynn, in Massachusetts, but in consequence of a doctrinal difference with the religious lights there, which in those times was enough to make the water very hot indeed for the dissenting, removed to the township of Gravesend. The *Extinct Baronetage* says that Henry Moody, of Garesdon, in Wiltshire, was created a Baronet in 1621, and married Deborah, daughter of Walter Dunch, Esq., of Avebury, in the same county, and dying about 1632 was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry, who sold the estate of Garesdon and settled in New-England, where he is presumed to have died without children in 1662. If he did the baronetcy then became extinct; possibly, however, there may be a Sir Something Moody to-day in or near Coney Island if he did but know it, and in these days of claimants he may yet turn up.

The patent of the town of Gravesend is the first general patent given on the west end of the island in which the patentees are recognized as a political community, and by which the powers of municipal government are conferred. The records, still preserved, date from 1645, and the election of town officers was exercised by the people. Unlike the five Dutch towns, the records are in English from the first. The proceedings nowadays at Coney Island, on "ye first day of ye week," which is a little mine of wealth to the township on a Sunday, would, we fear, scandalize Lady Moody and those who succeeded her as authorities, and who in 1675 issued the following ukase:

"Whereas thier is a prohibition expresse by an order from ye Governor of all such exercises upon ye first day of ye week as gunning, ballplaying, horseraces, ninepins excessive drinking & royetting with others ye like which greatly tend to ye dishonor of God ye hindrance of many from & in religious duties, to the reproach of yo government & shame of the place, for ye prevention whereoff ye officers of this towne according to their duty have given due notice that what person soever shall in the like transgresse, shall pay ten shillings & answer it before ye Governor. This act proclaimed ye 13th of 3th month 1675."

POPULARITY AS A RESORT.

Coney Island is likely to be more than ever in request this Summer, for the means to reach it multiply, and the toil-worn cit may reach its sandy shores by steam-boat, dummy railroad, the horse-cars, or a new route of steam-cars just opened. The dummy route is from Green-Wood, enabling the visitor "to kill two birds at a stone," (as the doctor said of his visit to two patients who dwelt near together,) by a ramble through the cemetery—really a magnificent thing of its kind, and one of the few show-places we can boast. Thence the way lies through very agreeable though flat country. The new rail line is very direct, by Prospect Park to Twentieth street. The terminus at Coney Island is not yet complete. Immediately adjoining it is a very long shed, dedicated to delights of lager, &c., facing the sea. This shed is raised on a sort of terrace, which is duly protected from the occasional unwelcome visits of the sea by a wall built up with piles. From the depot a broad roadway leads down to the bathing-houses. This puts salt air and sea water within eighty minutes' reach of Fulton Ferry, which is a really desirable consummation, especially for the young fry.

QUIET ON WEEK DAYS.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that all day and every day of the week the place teems with rowdies and their sweethearts. On Tuesday last, for instance, I noticed numbers of quiet ladies with children; and at the Ocean House, at the extreme end of the island, nearest Sheepshead Bay, a lady and gentleman, who had driven down for the day, were quietly enjoying book and newspaper, while the delicious breezes fanning them were well calculated to repair the ravages the frightful heat of Monday might have made on their checks. I stayed a couple of nights at this house last year, and found it wonderfully cool. It is on perfectly open ground, no other house being within a third of a mile, and a very handsome piazza reaching to the first story runs round the house. The proprietor has now, I understand, ceased to let bedrooms, and has turned them into private rooms. If he will be rigid as to his guests behaving with propriety, and will improve his cuisine, his house ought to stand a chance of getting a very superior class of custom. There is a direct and separate approach from the high road for those who drive down in the horse-cars or private carriages, and, as I have said, the position of the house has the agreeable characteristic of isolation. When sitting on the piazza the other buildings on the island are entirely excluded.

THE BEST HOTEL.

By far the best appointed house is the famous Snedicor's, the property of Mr. Wheatley, kept this season by Georgi, of New-York, a proprietor, who I was glad to observe did not seem too grand to attend to his own hotel. It is on both the European and American system. You can board at $20 a week, or pay as you go for meals at the really clean, comfortable, nicely-appointed restaurant, with a room at $1 a day. This hotel is under the branches of some of the most splendid willows that Long Island produces, and that is saying much. They thrive up to the very edge of the sea sand, which you strike a few feet from them. The boarding part of the house, where ladies' apartments are, is quite away from the bar, and overlooks a most exceptionally well-kept garden, a charming place for children to disport themselves, and where even on high days and holidays the guest would be free from undesirable interlopers.

A LACK OF TASTE.

A feature lamentably wanting in our Coney Islands and all other such resorts, whether for high or humble, is taste. All the sign-boards, wood-work, palisading are as ugly as it is possible for them to be, while a very few dollars more might have rendered the unsightly sightly had the spirit for it only been there. Again, the proprietors of such places might so easily do a little more in the way of flowers. Nasturtiums, for instance, will grow anywhere, and in a very brief time, and a plank wall covered with their brilliant hues and beautiful leaves, is a very different thing to the eye to a bare board. It may be hoped that year by year a sense of the beautiful will gradually grow upon all classes, but it often seems terribly slow in reaching some of them.

Coney Island is by no means altogether dependent upon the Summer season, as are so many other resorts. Quite a brisk business is done in sleighing days during the Winters. It is worth while going down while the wind is from the south in really rough weather. The sea rolls in over the sands in a magnificent style. On an Autumn afternoon to about sunset it is enjoyable, all the more so from the air of complete tranquillity which prevails. Altogether, it is a most valuable marine lung, and I would suggest to the authorities of Gravesend, in the interest of the respectable portion of the community, that they take more precautions this Summer than they have hitherto done to maintain proper order on Sundays and holidays, and prevent the decent visitor being ousted from the place by the misconduct of rowdy and rough.

THE STEAM-YACHT OCTAVIA STILL IN TROUBLE.

The steam-yacht Octavia is in trouble again. It now appears that when her former owner, Mr. Kinnard, had her changed from a sailing to a steam vessel, he omitted to take her to a British port to have her remeasured and a new register given her, as required by the English law. She is, therefore, not entitled to the protection of the British Government, and Mr. Archibald, the British Consul General, has notified Gen. Arthur, the Collector of the Customs, of the fact. The Octavia is still in port, and her Captain has in his possession the old register granted to her as a sailing vessel.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION — PAPERS BY MISS KATE THOMAS, PROF. SPRAGUE AND OTHERS—REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 6, 1875.

The twelfth annual University Convocation convened in the Assembly Chamber at 10:30 this morning. There is a strong feeling of unity manifested on the part of all present. The day's programme is remarkably full and interesting in its scope and character, embracing a wide range of topics for discussion relative to school interests.

The Chancellor, John V. L. Pruyn, opened the meeting with a few words of welcome to the members of the Educational Congress. Alluding to the recent centennial demonstrations in Boston and other New-England towns, he exhorted all those interested in the cause of education to do all in their power to make its advance an historic one.

The report of the Executive Committee, read by Prof. North, of Hamilton College, was one of much interest and from which the following are extracts: "The twelfth anniversary of our convocation again brings us together from our separate fields of labor and our several trusts to this annual congress of educators and of men charged with the oversight of educational interests. We assemble as a brotherhood of scholars, teachers, and friends of teaching, on the common platform of liberal culture. We are drawn together and held in sympathy by that common vinculum which Cicero speaks of as uniting all the scholarly arts."

Prof. North spoke of the contrast between the first convocation and the present. Twelve years ago the attendance was small and the papers were few, but to-day the attendance and the number of topics discussed were so much in advance that the people of the State were convinced that this educational body is a real power in the land. The speaker, in closing, paid fitting eulogy to those able educators who were wont to meet with them in the earlier convocations. Among them are John N. Campbell, Gulian C. Verplank, and President Samuel W. Fisher.

A paper on "Elocution in the Academy" was read by Miss Kate M. Thomas, of Fort Plain. Unlike the old Ciceronian idea that an orator, even as the poet, was born, she seemed to adopt the opposite extreme, that one can cultivate himself into a complete and full-rounded orator. She gave reasons why the ancient opinion should not be held any longer by men in this advancing age.

This paper was followed by one from Prof. Homer B. Sprague, of Brooklyn, "On the Method of Teaching Gesture." Although much has been said and still more written on this subject there is scarcely anything else than vacuity as the result of all this voluminous work. The gist of his paper was that the speaker should feel that for the time he was in the author's place. He would, however, make it imperative upon the orator to use only three classes of gesture, viz., place, imitation, and emphasis.

These two papers were thoroughly discussed by several members of the university in a friendly spirit.

Prof. Bradley, in his paper on "School Incentives," insisted that the teacher, as well as the student, needed an incentive to work, and proposed as one incentive that there should be some laudable object in view, for then neither of them would leave anything undone to accomplish the end.

Among the prominent educators present are Prof. Sprague, of Brooklyn; Profs. Spencer and Docharty, of New-York City; Prof. North, of Hamilton College; Prof. Ford, of Elmira; Prof. Samuel Thurber, of Syracuse; Prof. Hall, of Rutgers Female College, and Prof. Samuel G. Love, of Jamestown.

This afternoon, in spite of the exceedingly hot weather, there was a larger attendance than in the morning. Principal Rogers, of Nunda Academy, read a paper on "Mental Philosophy in Common Schools." He claimed that there should be an introduction of this senior college study in our common schools. The paper did not elicit any discussion on the part of the convocation.

Prof. Love, of Jamestown, followed him with a paper on "Practical Education." He hooted the idea of "teaching the young idea how to shoot." He would thoroughly indoctrinate the young mind with ability to think for himself and be able to place his thoughts in proper language. He would also have a thorough renovation of the present school system, and make it to answer a much broader demand than it does now. He insisted, in closing, that we should have a national code of morals. This last clause called forth quite a spirited discussion on the part of Secretary Woolworth, who claimed that no country had so nearly a national code of morals. Prof. Love explained himself by saying that since the religious element had been practically shut out from our schools, we must smuggle it in in some way or other, and he adopted this term, national code of morals, for the sake of convenience.

Principal Rogers of Bainbridge, gave his ideas on "Oral Instruction." He claimed that the human voice had a much greater power than almost any other agent in the matter of education. He therefore claimed that the scholar would thus be rid of a great deal of mere drudgery, which in itself is enough to drive all the ambition out of any scholar.

WAR ON A LIQUOR SELLER.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP HIS SALOON IN WESTERVILLE, OHIO, WITH GUNPOWDER—WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF THE PREACHERS, THE POSTMASTER, AND OTHERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 6.—For some days past a warm conflict has been going on in Westerville, in this county, between the citizens of the village and one Henry H. Corbin, who recently opened a liquor saloon within the corporate limits. Until yesterday the war has been one of words, but last night some persons unknown placed gunpowder under the saloon building, and, by means of a fuse, the charge was fired about midnight, causing an explosion which demolished the doors and windows, and raised the roof four inches. To-day, upon Corbin's application, warrants were issued for the arrest of the preachers of the various churches of Westerville, the Postmaster, and four other citizens. The warrants charge the parties designated, and others who are unknown, with riotous conduct in assaulting and encouraging an assault upon Corbin's saloon on the night of the 2d inst. Otterbien University is located in Westerville, and for many years no saloon has been allowed to exist in the town. The excitement of the people is very great, and both sides of the controversy seem determined not to surrender.

MURDERED BY HIS STEPSON.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 6.—A terrible domestic tragedy was enacted in this village last evening about 11 o'clock. O. G. Griswold, a citizen of this village, was killed by his stepson Ezra Huntingdon, a young man about twenty-five years of age, who shot him with a pistol, causing instant death. There had previously been a fight between them, in which Huntingdon, who was intoxicated, was beaten in a shameful manner, and ejected from the house. A few minutes afterward he returned and perpetrated the murder. He made no attempt to escape, and was at once arrested. An inquest was held to-day, and a verdict of willful murder returned. This sad affair has cast a deep gloom over the community, and the sympathies of all are given to the family. Huntingdon was taken to Goshen to-day, and will probably be tried at the next term of court.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 6.—At Tamaqua, last night, Frank Yost, a policeman, while on duty patroling the town, was shot by two strangers, the ball lodging in his abdomen. He died at 9 o'clock this morning. He made a dying statement of the affair, which is withheld from the public at present.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 6.—The disturbance at a negro meeting at the Court-house yesterday grew out of a difficulty between two white men, one of whom was dangerously wounded. A pistol was then drawn by Ben Allen, a colored politician, when he was at once knocked down by whites and seriously beaten. Soon after this a fight took place between a negro and a white man, in which the negro's skull was broken. A shot was then fired into the crowd by a negro riding past in a hack, which was returned by whites. During the mêlée two negroes were killed and one seriously wounded. Everything is quiet to-day and no further trouble is apprehended.

THE CROPS.

REPORTS FROM MANY SECTIONS OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—The following crop reports have been telegraphed from points in Iowa:

Davenport.—Reports from Wyoming, Fayette, Muscatine, Fairfield, Wilton, Brooklyn, and Newton, and from the vicinity of this city, are very favorable to the crops. The past three days' storm seems to have had no other effect than to impede the farmers' work. In some places the wind has tangled wheat and barley.

Ames.—Corn will not be over half a crop, and if much more rain falls small grains will be injured.

Marshalltown.—Lowland corn is badly damaged, but in the high lands it is in good condition. Wheat and oats are unhurt.

Tama.—Rains have done much damage in this section, but if the weather continues good now the crops will not suffer. The low lands have been overflowed.

Mechanicsville.—Rains have done little injury to any of the crops. The farmers state that there will be a good yield provided no more rain falls.

Lucerne.—The rains of the past few weeks have injured the crops greatly. Grains are beginning to rust. Farmers say that if wet weather continues another week wheat and barley will not be worth cutting.

Maquoketa.—There is a good prospect for all grains, but corn is very backward. There is no danger of rust in wheat.

State Centre.—Corn is suffering much on account of the wet weather, which prevents plowing. Other cereals are doing finely.

London.—Rain has not injured the crops in this vicinity.

Stanwood.—The crops are in fine condition. A cold rain has injured small crops considerably.

Clarence.—The crops never looked better. The rains have done no damage.

Norway.—The crops are looking well. More rain, however, would do much damage.

Dubuque.—Reports from Delaware, Buchanan, Jones, Linn, Bremen, Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell, Butler, Franklin, Hardin, Hamilton, Webster, Calhoun, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, and Dubuque Counties, state that the recent rains have not damaged small grains to any great extent. In a few localities some have been blown down and lodged. Wheat, oats, and barley generally promise a large yield. A tenth more acres are under crop than last year. Corn looks bad, and is very weedy. The wet weather prevented farmers from working it. A few hilly sections are badly washed. The prospects are that there will hardly be an average crop; although a few weeks warm, pleasant weather may entirely alter the situation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred at Cold Spring, N. Y., yesterday morning, destroying William Gardener's boot and shoe store, Frank Hall's millinery, and Morris D. Lee's clothing store, and two buildings. William Gardener's loss is $3,000, insured for $2,000; Frank Hall loses $6,000 on stock and building, insured for $4,500; and Morris D. Lee's loss on stock and buildings is $14,000, insured for $14,000. John McGurk's liquor store, and Phoebe Spellman's fancy goods store and dwelling were also consumed. The loss of the former is $3,560, insured for $1,500; and of the latter $3,000, insured for $1,200. The village has no fire-engine, and the authorities were compelled to blow up a building to stay the progress of the flames.

At an early hour on Monday morning a fire was discovered in the building of Isaac Whittaker, Kansas City, Mo., which originated in his stock of fire-works. The building was in the most public block of Main street, and but for the rain, which had fallen at an earlier hour, the fire would have been very disastrous. The total loss is about $30,000. Whittaker's Building is a total loss. The adjoining building, occupied as a hardware store, was damaged to the extent of $5,000, and several other buildings to a less amount. The total insurance is about $15,000.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the three-story frame house, No. 199 Smith street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by Thomas Cosgrove, which occasioned a loss of $2,500; insured for $2,500. The fire extended to Nos. 201 and 197 of the same street, and damaged each of these houses to the extent of about $100. A fancy store in the basement of No. 199 was damaged, principally by water, to the extent of $250. Fire Marshal Keady made an investigation, and discovered that the fire was occasioned by a bunch of fire-crackers being thrown into the scuttle of Mr. Cosgrove's house.

On Monday evening fire was discovered in the upper part of a frame farm-house situated near the Rockaway junction of the Long Island Railroad, in the village of Jamaica, owned and occupied by Mr. Andrew De Bevoise. The loss is estimated at from $2,500 to $3,000; partially covered by insurance.

A slight fire occurred yesterday morning, occasioned, it is believed, by fireworks, in the Pacific Club House, in Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. The furniture was damaged to the extent of $50, and some valuable pictures were injured by the smoke.

At 10:25 A. M., yesterday, a fire occurred in the apartments of James Keely, on the top floor of No. 492 Sixth avenue, caused by a bed taking fire from fire-crackers. Damage, $50.

A fire yesterday morning in Winchester, N. H., destroyed several business houses, occupied by seven tenants. The loss is about $25,000; partially covered by insurance.

The awning in front of No. 414 Broome street became ignited by some fire-crackers thrown upon it yesterday, and was consumed. Damage, $25.

The business part of Washington, Hempstead County, Ark., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. No particulars have been received.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the apartments of M. Charow, at No. 93 Greene street, causing $25 damage.

A fire at Hingham Harbor, Mass., on Monday, destroyed three wooden buildings; loss, $4,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Two girls were drowned on Monday at Lewiston, Me., while bathing.

A party of sixty Oswego teachers are on a visit to the Saguenay, Canada.

The thermometer at the Catskill Mountain House yesterday stood at 78° at 3 o'clock P. M.

Four fatal accidents by the bursting of cannon are reported from Maine and New-Hampshire.

A lad at South Framingham, Mass., and another at Plymouth, N. H., were drowned on Monday.

George Brown, the Halifax (N. S.) oarsman, has had a relapse. His condition is considered hopeless.

James H. Waine was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at New Worcester, Mass., on Monday.

Thomas Laucks, an old and well-known telegraph operator, died in Norfolk, Va., on Monday, aged thirty-three.

Matthew Hill, aged twenty-two years, was drowned while bathing in the mill-pond, at Scituate, R. I., on Monday.

Controller General Dana, appointed Receiver of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, has taken possession.

Two young men, James Waine and Wade, were drowned in the reservoir at New-Worcester, Mass., on Monday evening.

The will of the late Orrin Sage, of Ware, gives $20,000 to Williams College, and $350,000 to several religious and educational societies.

A boy named Quinlan, sixteen years of age, while bathing in Salisbury's Pond, in Worcester, Mass., yesterday afternoon, was drowned.

Charles Clemence, thirty-five years of age, while bathing in Auburn, Mass., on Monday, was seized with cramp and was drowned.

The trial of ex-Treasurer Parker, of South Carolina, charged with fraud against the State, commenced yesterday before Judge Parker, at Columbia.

Robert H. Ives, senior partner of the house of Brown & Ives, died in Providence, R. I., last evening, after an illness of several weeks, aged seventy-seven.

Samuel Darlington, aged sixty-two, was found drowned in a fountain in Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday morning. He probably walked into the basin accidentally last night.

Bishops Miles and Campbell, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, preached at Round Lake, N. Y., yesterday, and John P. Newman, has arrived, and is expected to preach on Thursday.

The Catholic church at Binghamton, N. Y., was robbed on Monday night. The poor boxes were broken open and emptied, and some of the sacred vessels taken from the altar. The loss is not large.

The steamer W. A. Starr, which left Halifax, N. S., on Monday evening for ports on the eastern coast, sprung a leak when off Three-fathoms Harbor. A tug was sent to her assistance.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank, in Montreal, Mr. C. J. Brydges announced that informal negotiations were in progress looking to a union with Molson's Bank, of that city. The announcement was well received.

Richard McCutcheon, of Westfield, N. J. started on Monday to go to a picnic at Crawford walking on the track of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and was struck by an east bound train and killed. He was sixty-seven years old.

The sloop James Madison of Portland, from Tuskit Island, Nova Scotia, for Portland, Me., went ashore on Seal Ledge, near Martinicus, on Saturday night, in a fog. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were saved.

O. S. BALDWIN, of Brooklyn, is BALDWIN the Clothier.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE THIRD PART OF A NEW NOVEL BY THOMAS HARDY.

A REVIEW OF THE BEECHER CASE.

NOTES FROM 'OVER SEA. By GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE KEELY MOTOR AND WHAT IT IS EXPECTED TO ACCOMPLISH.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN ENGLAND.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION By a Georgia Republican.

THE DEATH OF LEXINGTON.

THE HAY CROP AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.

HOW TO PRESERVE CURRANTS; MALTING CORN; PEDIGREE STOCK.

MEAL-FEEDING; BUTTER-MAKING; VARIETIES.

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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

JONES—WILKEY.—At Roslyn, Long Island, July 3, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, ANNA C., eldest daughter of Warren S. Wilkey, Esq., to WILLIAM T. JONES.

DIED.

CORNELL.—At Mineola, Long Island, Tuesday, July 6, CHARLES M. CORNELL.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island.

FARNHAM.—On Tuesday morning, July 6, 1875, CHANDLER, youngest son of George G. and Sarah E. Farnham, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, A. W. Budlong, No. 449 West 22d st., on Thursday, July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOODENOUGH.—On the 5th inst., SARAH GOODENOUGH, in the 87th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas B. Tappen, No. 348 East 120th st.

HAGAN.—On Monday, July 5, MIRA M. HAGAN, beloved wife of Thomas Hagan, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 67th st. and 10th av., Thursday, July 8, at 11 o'clock.

Providence papers please copy.

HARDLEY.—On Tuesday evening, June 6, MARGARETTA PERSSE, wife of Wheeler Hardley, and eldest daughter of the late Dudley and Margaretta Persse.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOGE.—At Brooklyn, New-York, on the 5th inst., MARIA SPENCER, widow of the late Thomas S. Hoge, Esq., in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 100 Madison st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday the 7th inst., at 4 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

HYLAND.—At Riverdale, Thursday, July 1, ELIZABETH, widow of Michael Hyland, aged 63 years.

JOHNSON.—On Sabbath morning, July 4, Miss JOANNA JOHNSON, after a short illness.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward D. Truesdell, near Sing Sing, on Wednesday, July 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M.

KINGSLAND.—On Tuesday morning, OSWALD, only son of Daniel Kingsland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRIS.—On Sunday, 4th inst., PETER MORRIS, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 34 West 45th st., on Wednesday, July 7, at 10:30 A. M., to which relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

PURDY.—July 5, suddenly, at the residence of her son, William N. Purdy, No. 923 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, ELIZABETH NICHOLS PURDY, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Tarrytown on arrival of 10:30 A. M. train from 30th st.

SWAN.—On Tuesday morning, July 6, EDITH C., youngest daughter of Alden S. and Mary A. Swan, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Willow st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., MARGARET THOMPSON, daughter of the late Hill Thompson.

Her relatives and friends, and of her brother-in-law, James W. Brinckerhoff, are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 117 East 28th st.

VERMILYE.—At Lyme, Conn., July 5, ROBERT G. VERMILYE, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., aged 62 years.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday afternoon, July 7, at 3 o'clock, in the Centre Church, Hartford, Conn.

WEEKES.—On Monday, July 5, ANNA B. W., widow of the late James Weekes, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 610 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child, and comfort to the mother.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN old nurse. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

LAW LIBRARIES
Of the late
PHILIP F. SMITH, Esq.,
Also of the late
Hon. ROBERT CHRISTIE,
To be sold by auction
At the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 7, at 4 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.
THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, sale of household furniture, grand Steinway piano-forte, (sold to pay storage and advances,) elegant rosewood etagere, buffet, wardrobe, refrigerators, office furniture, railings, &c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

A.—RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, (principal of the late firm of Marsh & Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No connection with any other office in this City.

A.—SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, knee caps, abdominal supporters, suspensory bandages, shoulder-braces, and crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS. —An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee will meet at Lincoln Hall, 116th st. and 3d av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 7, at 7:30 o'clock, for examination and correction of roll. The Republicans of the district are invited to attend.

M. L. FRENCH, Secretary. WILLIAM HAW, JR., Chairman.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

BILL OF REVIEW—PLEADINGS—MISTAKE OF COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—No. 124.—*John Phelps Putnam et al. vs. Ezekiel R. Day.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—This is a case in equity, which, in the court below, came up on a bill in the nature of a bill of review. To the character of a bill of review it adds that of an original bill seeking to set aside the decree in the principal suit on the ground of inadvertance and mistake on the part of the complainant's solicitor and counsel. The bill was filed by Ezekiel R. Day, the appellee here, to reverse and set aside a decree which had been rendered against him for the sum of $6,230, in the suit referred to, in which John Phelps Putnam, Heman Ely, and Stevenson Burke, the appellants here, were the complainants, and the New-Albany and Sandusky City Junction Railroad Company, the City of New-Albany, Silas C. Day, and the said Ezekiel R. Day, and divers other persons, stockholders of said railroad company were the defendants. The original suit was a creditor's bill filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in January, 1868, by the complainants as judgment creditors of the said railroad company under a judgment recovered in the names of certain Trustees in the Floyd County Circuit Court of Indiana, in November, 1857, the benificial interest of which judgment had been assigned to the complainants. The bill was filed against the City of New-Albany, Ezekiel R. Day and the other defendants thereto, for the purpose of compelling them, as stockholders of the New-Albany and Sandusky City Junction Railroad Company, to pay the amounts alleged to be due and unpaid by them on their stock subscriptions to said railroad company, so that the amount of said judgment due to the complainants might be paid and satisfied, it being alleged that the said railroad company was insolvent, and that its property had been exhausted in satisfying other claims. A decree was rendered in July, 1869, adjudging that there was due to the complainants on their said judgment upward of $70,000, and that there was due on the stock subscriptions of said railroad company, from the City of New-Albany, upward of $100,000; from the appellee, Ezekiel R. Day, $6,230; and from Silas C. Day $3,026, which sums were directed to be paid, and applied pro rata in satisfaction of said judgment. The bill was dismissed as to the other defendants, it being found, upon a defense to that effect set up by them, that they were not indebted on their subscriptions, most of their stock having been taken off of their hands by the City of New-Albany, under provision for that purpose contained in the original subscription. The case of these defendants was considered by this court in Burke vs. Smith, 16 Wall, 390. The City of New-Albany, in its answer, set up a defense peculiar to itself, to wit: a complete settlement and compromise with the railroad company in 1857, by which the bonds issued by the city in payment of its stock subscription were surrendered upon its assuming and paying a large amount of debts due by the company, and the city insisted that this settlement was made in good faith, and was for the benefit of the railroad company and the creditors; and that the complainants had lain by and slept on their rights too long to be permitted to disturb so proper and just an arrangement. The case of the city was pending in this court on appeal when the present bill of review was filed by Ezekiel R. Day. A decision has since been made in favor of the city and will be found reported in 11 Wall., 96. Day, the present appellee, did not join the other defendants in the defense set up by them, but filed a separate answer, and a cross-bill, in which he admitted that he had subscribed stock in the railroad company to the amount of $36,100, and that $3,500 thereof remained unpaid. He then stated that the other defendants, including the City of New-Albany, were subscribers to a large amount, which he set forth in a list; and he claimed that they had not paid as much in proportion on their subscriptions as he had paid on his, and prayed that they might be compelled to contribute until they had paid an equal proportion to himself, in which case, he alleged, there would be money due to him, instead of money due from him. His cross-bill being demurred to, was dismissed, and the decree against him was made on the admissions of his answer, charging him with the $3,500 admitted to be unpaid, with interest thereon. In January, 1870, the present bill of review was filed to have this decree set aside by the appellee, Ezekiel R. Day. In this bill, which, as before noted, was a bill partly original and partly in review, the complainant states briefly the proceedings in the former suit, admits the filing of the answer and cross-bill before referred to, but alleges that it was filed by his attorney, and was never seen, or read, or sworn to by himself; and that it did not set up truly the facts or the true grounds of his defense. He further states that the truth was that his stock was taken by the City of New-Albany in the same manner as that of the other defendants, except certain shares which he subscribed, payable in bonus; and that he was not indebted to the railroad company for any unpaid portion of stock subscribed by him. He also insisted, as a ground of review, that the decree in the former suit was erroneous, and should be set aside for three reasons, specified in the bill of review: First—That the Floyd County Circuit Court, in which the judgment had been rendered, had exclusive jurisdiction of the matter. Secondly—That the original bill did not set out sufficient facts to show an indebtedness on his part. Thirdly—That the complainants were guilty of gross laches and negligence in seeking equitable relief, having lain by and slept on their right to equitable relief (if they had any) for more than nine years. On these facts Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court in substance as follows: On a bill of review in equity nothing can be examined but the pleadings, proceedings, and decree, which, in this country, constitute what is called the record in the cause. The proofs cannot be looked into as they can on appeal. On such a bill filed by a defendant to set aside the decree, he is bound by the answer filed on his behalf by his solicitor, though he did not himself read it, unless he can show mistake or fraud in filing it. The answer of other defendants cannot be read in his favor. When the defendant, by his answer, admits the claim to be due, and prays contribution from other defendants, without setting up any defense to the demand, he cannot, after a decree, and on a bill of review, ask to have the decree set aside on the ground of laches on the part of the complainant in bringing suit.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Allen vs. Kobbie.—I think the defendant is entitled to his taxable costs. The Referee should properly have disposed of that question, but the peculiar order of reference seems to have reserved it for the court. As to the additional allowance I am prepared to grant some amount, but am not able to fix upon a proper basis from the papers before me. The motion may stand over for the certificate of the Referee, stating what sum or what amount of claims were in controversy before him, and may be reheard on such certificate and the present papers, and such other papers as either party may produce.

Doyle vs. The Board of Assessors.—There seems to be some mistake about these papers. Counsel for applicant is requested to see Judge Davis to make explanation.

Myer vs. Asten, &c.—The motion seems to be premature. It should be denied without prejudice to its renewal hereafter if the Assessors refuse to act in the premises after receiving the assessment, &c., from the proper authority.

Healy vs. Healy.—The affidavit of defendant does not deny the adultery charged by plaintiff, nor the conduct on his part detailed in the written affidavit. He charges plaintiff with adultery, which charge she denies on oath. I am satisfied that the defendant has but little property and small income. The case is one that requires an order for some allowance; an order may be entered requiring the payment within twenty days of $50 to plaintiff's attorneys for expenses of prosecuting the suit, and the weekly sum of $10 for the support of the plaintiff and her children, to be paid on Saturday of each week at the office of the plaintiff's attorney, with leave to make further application for expenses.

Tone vs. Board of Assessors.—It is questionable whether this application is not premature. But as the affidavits in opposition put in issue several of the allegations of the relator's petition, it is at most only proper that an alternative mandamus should be awarded upon which issues can be framed for trial upon questions of fact or law. Ordered that alternative mandamus issue, without prejudice to the right of respondents to insist by answer that the proceedings are prematurely taken.

Deering vs. Lynch.—The papers show that there was no issue of law in the case. The plaintiff has taxed $15 for costs after notice of trial, $30 for trial of issue of fact, and $20 for trial of issue of law. There was no possible excuse for putting these items into the bill of costs. There should be $65 stricken out of the judgment for costs. A mistake seems to have been made in computing interest. If so, the Referee should correct it, and the amount of the mistake should be deducted. The Referee to sell may be directed to make a new computation, and as condition, on notice of two days to defendant's attorney, the correct sum and any excess must be deducted from the judgment. The sale to be postponed till this be done, and the general merits of the motion should be denied until the statements of the defendant Lynch are fully met and disposed of. Motion granted so far as necessary to the corrections above indicated, but denied in other respects, neither party to have costs of motion.

Cammeyer vs. Clark.—Motion granted without costs.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Murray.—It seems to me on authority that the wife may be examined in these proceedings. See Laws of 1867, chapter 887, 15 Abbott, 430, Lockwood vs. Worstel.

By Judge Brady.

Hooker vs. Martin.—The difference in value placed upon the property to be sold is very great, and it is difficult to draw the line with precision between them. It seems to me, and such is my best judgment, that if $7,500 security be given in each case, it will be enough to cover the difference. This sum is adopted on the supposition that the appeals will be prosecuted without delay; otherwise the plaintiff may apply for further security if so advised.

Wright vs. Howes.—The attachment must be discharged, but I think, under all the circumstances, the defendant should stipulate not to sue. The case is not strong enough to warrant the extension of the process, and yet not weak enough to authorize me to say that the application for it was unwarranted. Ordered accordingly.

The Central Cross-town Railroad Company vs. The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.—Injunction dissolved. Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Brady.

Tappen et al., Executors, &c., vs. Da Cunha.—What I stated to the jury in this case was a theory only, and one which was immediately explained on the objection being made. I read the evidence of the witness referred to, in connection with the comments of the defendant's counsel. I could not, therefore, for the objection considered, award a new trial. Whatever error was committed, if any, was occasioned by the expression of an opinion, and that, as suggested, was corrected by the reading of the evidence mentioned. The hardship of the case for the defendant, if any there be, arises from the duty of excluding the interviews between witnesses and the deceased creditor. The defendant must appeal for any advantages that may come from the exceptions taken. Motion for a new trial on the minutes denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Youngs vs. Carter et al.—Case, amendments, and additional findings settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Sutton vs. Davis, &c., et al.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Gray vs. Billings.—Default opened if defendant consent to refer and take short notice, $10 costs to abide the event. Reference ordered.

In the matter of Finck.—Application granted.

Demurrers Overruled.—Winis vs. The Mayor, &c.; Butt vs. The Mayor, &c.; Conroy vs. The Mayor, &c.

Merz vs. Demraldt.—Reference ordered.

Wilkins vs. Hermann.—Motion denied.

Cornes et al. vs. Ceceanni.—Motion granted.

Zweig vs. Kaiser.—Default opened.

Cummings vs. McKenzie.—Reference ordered.

Jones vs. Sniffin.—Motion to vacate order appointing Receiver granted.

Gallivan vs. Gilmore.—Complaint dismissed on conditions.

AN EX-SHERIFF IN TROUBLE.

George M. Mittnacht and Jacob A. Mittnacht, father and son, were recently arrested and required to give $2,500 bail each, to await the issue of a civil suit brought against them by Adolph Ringe to recover the value of his grocery, which he alleged they fraudulently obtained possession of by inducing him, by false representations, to exchange it for property of no value. Since then, Deputy Sheriff Frank Bollet, who had arrested the Mittnachts, has arrested S. R. Mendel, an alleged accomplice of the Mittnachts, and he has been sent to Ludlow Street Jail by Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, in default of $2,500 bail. Mendel has been twice Sheriff of St. Louis, and was formerly private secretary to Gen. Frank P. Blair.

OPENING OF THE JULY TERM OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The July term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Sutherland, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell representing the people. The Grand Jury was sworn in, with Mr. Charles F. Hunter, of No. 348 West Fourteenth street, as foreman. Judge Sutherland, in compliance with the requirements of the statute, called the attention of the Grand Jury to all violations of the lottery, usury, emigration, excise, and other laws which they may be called upon to consider, and informed them that they had the right to originate and conduct inquiries, no matter whether the subjects had been laid before them by the District Attorney or not. The Grand Jury then retired to their deliberations.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

7—Searer vs. The Mayor, &c.	95—Bailey, &c., vs. Sauter.
19—Van Schaick vs. Smith, &c.	99—Matter of the U. S. Glass Co.
24—Breen, &c., vs. Sarley, &c.	122—Sixpenny Savings Bank vs. Johnson.
32—Collins vs. Buddensick.	126—Rowe vs. Schenck.
42—Spears, &c., vs. Matthews, &c.	128—Owen vs. Finley.
54—Duncan, &c., vs. Katen.	130—Tuthill vs. Ceccarini.
58—Low vs. Brakeley.	145—Sanford vs. Looke, &c.
72—Anderson vs. Berry, &c.	147—Clemisher vs. Schuyler, &c.
75—Clark vs. Deacon.	150—Matter of Lester.
83—Newton vs. Continental Bank.	151—Matter of Temple "Beth-el."
89—Matter of the B. N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co.	152—Matter of Cornish.
90—Pearce, &c., vs. Smith.	153—Matter of Levison.
	154—Matter of Delafield.
	155—Matter of Bowne.
	165—Philadelphia Coal Co. vs. Bass.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Edward Donnell, burglary.	William Corrigan, grand larceny.
John Brennan, Joseph Fields, John H. Fields, burglary.	Thomas Burns, petty larceny.
Niel Denneby, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Boyle, petty larceny.
John Nelson, felonious assault and battery.	Mary Leddy, petty larceny.
Joseph Warren, grand larceny.	Henry Smith, disorderly house.
Margaret Clark and Jane Stokes, grand larceny.	Clara Gepart, abduction.
Patrick J. Ryan, grand larceny.	Christopher Miester, misdemeanor.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 6, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son, sold one building and store, with lot 25 by 75, on South Fifth avenue, (late Laurens street,) west side, 98 feet north of Houston street, for $19,800, to Mary Thomas, plaintiff. Also, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William Bruorton, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold the brewery and stable, with plot of land 216 by 196 by 116 by 100 by 100 by 107.8, on Carr avenue, east side, 200.4 feet south of John street, and extending through to Avenue A, together with one lot 16.6 by 100 by 17 by 100, on Avenue A, east side, 150 south of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $27,125, to Philip and William Ebbling. The foreclosure sale, by Richard V. Harnett, of a house, with lot, on Horatio street, was adjourned to July 20. Also a similar sale, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house, with lot, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, west of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to July 23.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., at public auction, at Englewood, N. J., on the ground, on Monday, July 5, disposed of forty plots, located on Chestnut, Floyd, and Woodland streets. The sale realized $13,800, an average of $345 per plot. For further particulars see the annexed report.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

Wednesday, July 7.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 90, No. 61 Carmine street, north side, west of Bedford street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 15.8 by 74, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-eighth street.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of one house, and lot 16.10 by 68, on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-fifth street.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, two lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue. Also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lease of lots forming a plot in size 43.3 by 82, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street. Lease has fourteen years to run. Ground rent, $650 per annum. Also, at Monticello, N. Y., a similar sale, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., Referee, of the Port Jervis and Monticello Railway.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James R. Henry, Esq., Referee, of one two-story frame house, with plot 50 by 112.3 by 50 by 122.3, on Arcularius place, south side, 584.3 feet east of Gerard avenue, Inwood.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JULY 6.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 building and store, with lot, South 5th av., (late Laurens st.,) w. s., 98 ft. n. of Houston st., lot 25x75	$19,800

By James M. Miller.

1 brewery and stable, with plot, Carr av., e. s., 200.4 ft. s. of John st., and extending through to Avenue A, size 216.3x196x116x100x100x107.8; also one lot, Avenue A, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Cedar st., size 16.6x100x17x100, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward	$27,125

NEW JERSEY SALES, MONDAY, JULY 5, (at Englewood)

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 plot, corner Chestnut and Floyd sts.; E. Sage	$360
2 plots, on Floyd st., adjoining; J. Cassidy	293
1 plot, on Floyd st., adjoining; H. Bahrenberg	146
2 plots, on Floyd st., adjoining; M. Diselmann	293
1 plot, on Floyd st., adjoining; R. Monsell	157
1 plot, on Floyd st., adjoining; R. Monsell	135
2 plots, on Floyd st., adjoining; M. Jones	383
3 plots, on Floyd st., opposite; T. L. Tibbs	1,815
2 plots, on Floyd st., adjoining; W. Higgins	909
1 plot, on Floyd st., adjoining; W. Higgins	416
1 plot, on Floyd st., adjoining; W. Higgins	408
1 plot, on Floyd st., adjoining; E. Stalkfish	375
1 plot, on Floyd st., adjoining; R. W. Sahr	490
1 plot, on Floyd st., adjoining; Roherback	456
1 plot, on Floyd st., adjoining; R. Sahr	825
3 plots on Floyd st., n. e. of above; S. Aymes	545
2 plots on Floyd st., adjoining; S. Aymes	315
1 plot on Floyd st., adjoining; Roherback	400
2 plots on Floyd st., opposite; G. Hausch	437
2 plots on Floyd st., opposite; G. Hausch	342
2 plots on Floyd st., opposite; Mrs. Roady	352
1 plot, corner of Woodland and Chestnut sts.; Bahrenberg	726
2 plots, corner Woodland st., adjoining; Bahrenberg	924
2 plots on Woodland st., opposite; Bahrenberg	1,056
1 plot on Woodland st., adjoining; Bahrenberg	969
1 plot on Chestnut st., 200 ft. from Woodland st.; Bahrenberg	273

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 5.

4th st., No. 672, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue D, 18.9x96; Simon Walter to Heyman Meyer	$4,000
18th st., No. 141 East, n. s., 247.1 ft. w. of 3d av., 14.8x59.4; D. Hennessy to Catherine Gillespie	15,000
22d st., n. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 16.8x98.9; John Murtha to W. P. Tyson	18,150
54th st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; W. P. Tyson to J. Murtha	20,500
57th st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 10th av., 40x100.5; R. H. Cudliph to Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank	60,000
83d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. 9th av., 18.9x102.2; E. L. Owens, Referee, to H. Goldsmith	9,500
83d st., n. s., 293.9 e. 9th av., 18.9x102.2; Same to Same	9,600
83d st., n. s., 312.6 e. 9th av., 18.9x102.2; Same to Same	9,600
83d st., n. s., 338.9 e. 9th av., 20x102.2; Same to Same	10,605
138th st., n. w. cor. St. Ann's av., 45x313 ft.; J. Turner to E. Riddock	3,500
Washington av., s. w. cor. 8th st., 145x150; John Notman, Referee, to Merchants' Insurance Co.	6,000
1st av., w. s., 46.11 ft. s. of 9th st., 23.6x100; Henry Gucke to Andreas Schott	27,000
3d av., e. s., 61.7 ft. s. of 79th st., 20.3x85; J. Smith to V. K. Stevenson, Jr.	25,000
7th av., e. s., 74 ft. n. of 28th st., 25x99; W. H. Leonard, Referee, to C. G. Ackerman	12,000

LEASES RECORDED.

2d av., No. 86, 5 years, per year	$1,500

The Rossmore House, between Broadway and 42d st., 9 years—$30,000 for first 2 years, $40,000 for following 2 years, $50,000 for next 2 years, and $60,000 for last 3 years.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY-BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

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HOT, HOT, HOT.—95 IN THE SHADE IN NEW-YORK. 71 ONLY ON SHELTER ISLAND.—Why keep your family sweltering in City when you can buy or trade for one of the loveliest places on the planet? Farm on Shelter Island, new and modern house, thirty acres, highest state of cultivation, fruits of all kinds in abundance; near grand hotels and camp grounds; here, tired City man and family can bathe, lave, swim, and float, row or sail, crab and clam, troll or gun, in fact do everything that will promote health of himself and family. For particulars of this beautiful estate, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Splendid country residence of twenty-one acres, with 800 feet water-right on the bay; extensive dwellings, out-buildings, graperies, &c.; terms easy. Apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway, Equitable Building, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

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TO LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS AT Valley Station, Orange, N. J., a desirable house for small family, well furnished; situation high and pleasant and near station. Call at No. 19 Broad st., room No. 69, between 10:30 and 11:30 o'clock.

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TO LET—ON BERGEN POINT, FRONTING THE hills, a first-class house with sixteen rooms and all the improvements. GEO. H. HILLYER, 137 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

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TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds for City or country. At the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., will be found constantly on hand first-class Southern servants, male and female, arriving every second day; efficient and reliable.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, REMOVED TO 1,282 BROADWAY, CORNER 33D ST.—Select servants, all nationalities; also, colored: great demand; City or country; lady attending.

AT PELTON & CO'S, NO. 645 SIXTH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties in every branch and is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; no objections to the country; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; in the City or country; can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By two American girls; one as chamber-maid and seamstress; can trim dresses nicely; the other as waitress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 309 East 9th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and to take care of children; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; best City reference from last place. Inquire in the fancy store, No. 915 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid, and is a good plain seamstress, or would wait on a lady; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH YOUNG woman as professed cook; understands all kinds fancy cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; can serve party dinners and suppers; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference for years if required; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 872 6th av., near 49th st., in the china store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN WHO is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, understands fowl, game-cleaning, larding, and all other first-class cooking, baking, and dessert making, ice creams, jellies; can furnish the highest of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av. between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; gives the best City references; is economical, clean, and amiable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, WITH several years' reference; she is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; steady, civil, and reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT FAMily cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker; will go to City or country; City preferred; references superior. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK WHO THORoughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or to go a short distance in the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 149 West 17th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook and a reliable woman for a private family, or hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best references. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-RECOMmended woman as cook in a private family; is competent, honest, sober, and careful. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR HOUSE-worker.—In a private family City or country, by a neat and very competent girl, with good reference; to be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant English woman as cook; is a good baker, &c.; is willing to assist in the coarse washing; best references. Apply at the Guild, No. 403 West 29th st., near 9th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two French Protestant girls (sisters) together; the former is an excellent cook and laundress; the latter an experienced chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; speak French, German, and English, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant young woman; highly respectable; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; would do general house-work and make herself generally useful; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as first-class cook; is an excellent baker, or will go as pastry cook; will take charge of milk and butter; best reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; six years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 4 West 44th st.; bell No. 2, east side.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; no objections to do the coarse washing; best City reference given from her last place. Call or address No. 259 West 35th st., bakery.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; NO OBJECTION TO A short distance in the country. Call at present employer's, No. 341 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan; is willing to go to the country; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 1,179 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; has five years' best City reference. Call at No. 35 West 17th st., where references can be given.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes to go out by the day; can cut, fit, and trim in the latest style; good reference. Address R. T., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, ON reasonable terms; would like to go in the country; best of reference; takes her own sewing-machine along if necessary. Call in the fancy store, one door from the corner of 21st st., on 4th av. all the week.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address C. T., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER who can cut and fit perfectly; wishes to go out by the day or by the week. Call or direct to No. 226 East 47th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address C. T., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOTELS AND SUMMER HOUSES PROMPTly suited with select servants of all nations; orders promptly attended to; City or country. Address JACQUIN'S Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant young woman, who is a good washer, ironer, &c., for City or country, at low wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with a boy seven years old, to do general house-work; is a first-class cook and laundress; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman; wishes to do general house-work or will go out by the day to go home nights; good reference. Call at No. 590 3d av., second floor, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman as working housekeeper in a widower's family; understands the care of children and sewing; City or country. Address F. W. G., No. 1 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a highly-respectable young woman; thorough laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, &c.; excellent chambermaid; fully competent in either capacity; best testimonials; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Protestant woman as laundress; understands washing, fluting, and polishing in all its branches; best City references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; or would do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID to travel around; is a very highly-recommended person; capable and refined, and thoroughly understands her duties as lady's maid; speaks several languages; dresses hair, dress-maker, and is an excellent worker. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT girl giving references; can do hair-dressing and sewing; cuts and fits by patterns; sews by hand. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMstress.—By a North German girl; two years in her place, and family can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl who is kind and attentive to children; also understands the duties of chamber-maid, and is willing to be generally useful at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse or seamstress; is a good infant's nurse, or take sewing home or go out by the day; does all sorts of family sewing; has her own machine; best City reference. Call on or address for three days, L. N., 1,333 3d av., near 76th st., ring first bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY AS SICK nurse or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; will take a few engagements; reference from doctor and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and to do plain sewing, or chamber-work and sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS EXperienced infant's nurse; excellent City references; City or country; is very capable and fond of children. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT NURSE, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 207 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, YOUNG, HEALTHY woman with all the requ sites for a good wet nurse; City or country. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children or to do up-stairs work; best reference. Call at No. 124 East 51st st., first bell.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A respectable and very competent girl; does her work in a superior manner; is a good fitter of ladies' and children's clothing; City or country; will take moderate wages; has good reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class seamstress by the week or month, or as chamber-maid and sewing; no objection to the country or a boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 123 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman; is a first-class seamstress, by hand or machine; gives the best testimonials as competent, neat, willing girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing with a family for the Summer months; accustomed to dress-making and machine-sewing. Address Lizzie Stuart, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WOULD like to make engagement by the month, to go in the country as seamstress; no objection to take care of a little child; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH; has a good knowledge of dress-making; is a nice plain sewer; terms moderate; good reference. Call at No. 364 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A VERY NICE GIRL up-stairs work; is a good seamstress; useful with children; City or country; can be well recommended by John D. Wright, No. 29 West 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT German girl, Protestant; has served one family for several years, and only leaves on account of breaking up housekeeping; is very neat, nice appearance, and very respectful. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; has three years' City references as a competent, neat, and agreeable girl; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad-dressings perfectly; has two years' City reference from her former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work; understands her business in all its branches; for City or country; best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 69 Park av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence; puffing and fluting done in the neatest manner; good reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., back basement.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES families' washing to do at her own home. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 West 30th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) AS butler; satisfactory City reference as upper servant. Address T. S. H., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; eleven years' City reference; late employer's family gone to Europe. Call or address T. K., at the office of E. A. Packer, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 29.

COACHMAN.—HAS A KNOWLEDGE OF GARDENing, and can wait on table; no objection to the country. Call at No. 33 Mercer st.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; in City or country; first-class, sober, trustworthy young man; single; experienced; accustomed City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening and keeping lawn and roads in order; can milk; not afraid to work; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address Wilson, No. 15 John st., in the store, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in every respect; is an excellent groom and a careful, good City driver; will be found willing and obliging; is strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; will go to any part of the country; first-class City reference from last employers. Address C. W., No. 131 West 17th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 1,252 Broadway, in harness store, or Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young man; willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; is a temperate man; best of City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. K., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man thoroughly acquainted with his business; willing, obliging, and perfectly civil; country preferred; three years' best City references. Address W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable, or W., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and to do plain gardening; is a good, steady, sober man; can milk if required; understands his business; is not afraid to work. Address B. M., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good, steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address Z. or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is still in employ; can recommend him very highly; he is a first-class groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging, and wishes to go in the country; single. Can be seen (or address A., B.) at his private stable, No. 154 West 29th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good careful driver; willing to make himself useful; best of City and country reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PORTESTant man in a private family; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Call or address W., No. 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; is a stylish, careful driver; excellent groom; understands gardening if required; can be highly recommended. Address for two days W. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN THAT thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy and competent Protestant man; can furnish the best of testimonials; has lived six years with his present employer. Call or address H. S., New-York Tattersalls stables, corner 42d st. and 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN OF long experience in the business; five years' reference from last place; leaves on account of disposing of horses. Address J. D., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A situation for his coachman; is English, and thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address No. 46 West 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom of long experience; very highest testimonials. Call or address Coachman, No. 12 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; six years' good reference. Address D. B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

FARMER—COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND wife on a farm; man as farmer, and wife as cook or dairy-maid; both not afraid of work; no incumbrance. Address A. F., Box No. 239 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—IN THE PROPER ACCEPTATION of this word the whole force of the science of the profession is expressed, and needs no further explanation of ability; consequently, those desiring the service of such a one, may address Gardener, No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG practical experience in all its different branches, with good references. Address J. K., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class groom and coachman; can milk, if required; will make himself useful; no objections to go in the country; the very best City reference given. Call for two days or address T. D., Box No. 249 *Times* Office.

HORSE-TRAINER AND GROOM.—BY AN English Protestant, aged twenty-four years, who has had five years' experience in a riding school in London; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged twenty-eight years, who can do plain gardening, care and drive horses, mow lawns, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French waiter or butler in a good family, where his services will be appreciated; his reference is excellent, and for several years; Newport preferred. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; City or country; can give the very best of references from former and present employers. Call at last employer's, No. 16 East 40th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITER, in a private family; best City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 113 West 31st st.

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DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT CALLED THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

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MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS HAVING surplus stocks of any description of goods will find it to their advantage to address the undersigned; unexceptionable references. JARDINE & CO., No. 18 St. Sacrament st., Montreal, Canada.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. McCORMACK and JOSEPH E. McCORMACK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,120.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William G. McCormack and Joseph E. McCormack, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of July, A. D., 1875, at one o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ju23-1aw3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARGARET RISS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the seventeenth day of June, 1875, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Margaret Riss, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOSEPH A. SCHWAB, Assignee, No. 937 Third avenue, New-York City.

ju23-1aw3wW*

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity,) (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway, *Cor. Maiden Lane.*

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

At an Election for Directors of this company, held on the 23d instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ENSUING YEAR, viz.:

R. Carman Combes,	Asher Taylor,
William K. Thorn,	John T. B. Maxwell,
Daniel B. Pierson,	Elisha Brooks,
John W. Amerman,	Charles A. Peck,
Samuel Raynor,	George H. Peck,
Rufus L. Todd,	J. B. Brown,
John H. Morris,	Silas Davis,
Friend P. Fitts,	Sigourney W. Fay,
L. G. Woodhouse,	Edward L. Kalbfleisch,
Joseph S. Lowrey,	Stephen R. Lesher,
James M. Shaw,	Adon Smith,
C. S. Van Norden,	Aaron Hardman,
C. C. Hastings.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Officers were elected as follows:

R. CARMAN COMBES, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Vice President.
C. S. VAN NORDEN, Assistant Vice Prest.

Assets - - - - - - $417,500 00.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A PRIME INVESTMENT

Seven per Cent. Bonds OF JERSEY CITY,

(COUPON OR REGISTERED,) PAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

BAYONNE CITY 7s. HUDSON CO., N. J. FOR SALE.

Brown, Anderton & Imbrie, No. 38 Wall st.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.

ALSO, OTHER A1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

Kings Co. 6 p. c. Bonds, due 1889,

Elizabeth City 7 p.c. Bonds, due 1895,

Rochester Water Loan 7 p.c., due 1903,

FOR SALE BY GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

St. Louis County GOLD 6S.

PARK ISSUE, FOR SALE BY

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE consolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee for redemption, viz.:

6,103	3,111	5,231	3,576
4,152	3,798	4,588	4,894
3,460	5,642	5,911	3,383
4,533	4,275	5,704	5,109
6,416	6,224	3,355	4,578
3,206	5,941	4,656	4,7[illegible]6
4,115	3,851	3,956	4,392
6,322	6,115	5,0[illegible]5	4,544
61	4,654	3,645	5,279

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.

EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.

JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD

By the old established Stock and Bond House of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon. E. F. BACON, Sec.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY are paying the coupons of the funded bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company in gold.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO 203 MONTAGUE ST., JULY 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. has been declared to the stockholders, payable on demand.

ALSO,

a scrip return of SIXTY PER CENT, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1875.

AND

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip, payable Aug. 1, 1875.

The scrip issue of 1867 will be paid in cash Aug. 1, 1875, on presentation of the certificates.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND AT THE rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM has been declared, and will be credited DEPOSITORS July 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and the three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not called for will remain as a DEPOSIT, drawing interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10, (the time limited by law,) will be entitled to interest from July 1.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1875, payable on and after July 19, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on their capital stock; also, an Extra Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. Both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875	4 7,373 86

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS THIS day declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. WM. B. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, June 28, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. is declared payable July 1, prox., at the New-York Office of this Company, No. 170 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past-due coupons, and those due July 1, 1875, of the Consolidated Bonds of Virginia bought at best market price, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given; also, the interest due July 1, 1874, on the Second Series Consols and old Unfunded Bonds collected by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after the 6th of July. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. for the three months ending 30th June, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 16th inst.

W. I. EMMET, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent. is payable on demand at this office.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE AND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at the office No. 48 Wall st.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

New-York, July 3, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., July 7 | ALGERIA...WED., July 21
ABYSSINIA.WED., July 14 | *SCYTHIA...WED., July 28

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.......July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.......July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO.......July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.......July 27, at noon.
NEVADA.......Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.......Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, July 24 at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $28, currency.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.......FRIDAY, July 9, 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M. | Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.
Spain, July 17, 3 P. M. | England, July 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....July 10 | DONAU.....July 24
MOSEL.....July 17 | MAIN.....July 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......$100 gold.
Second cabin.......60 gold.
Steerage.......30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ......SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS......SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE......SATURDAY, Aug. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHESSMAN, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA.......Wednesday, July 7
CHAMPION.......Saturday, July 10

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ......Wednesday, July 7
CITY OF HAVANA......Tuesday, July 13
CUBA......Thursday, July 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS. CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA......Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville......22 50
First-class passage to Augusta......20 00
First-class to Albany......20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall.

COLON......July 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC......Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA, Capt. MORTON......THURSDAY, July 8
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED......TUESDAY, July 20

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC......SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A.M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND......July 8 | SWITZERLAND......July 20
NEDERLAND......July 31 | STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND......July 8 | STATE OF NEVADA.July 20
VADERLAND......Aug. 1 | SWITZERLAND......Aug. 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ANDES......July 10
ATLAS......July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS......July 14
CLARIBEL......Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO....Sat. July 10 | HINDOO......To follow
NAVARINO, to follow July 24 | OTHELLO......To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA......Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA......Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency. Steerage at lowest current rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

☞ THIS WEDNESDAY, JULY 7,
☞ TO-MORROW THURSDAY, JULY 8,
☞ NEXT SATURDAY, JULY 10,

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer, PLYMOUTH ROCK, will leave for Sandy Hook, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to the Race Course. Boat leaves Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30; and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock. Returning, the boat will leave Sandy Hook on the arrival of the train that leaves the Race Course immediately at the termination of the last race.

TICKETS for the round trip to the Race Course, via boat and rail......$1 75
TICKETS to Long Branch, via rail and boat and RETURN......1 50
TICKETS (single) to LONG BRANCH or Race Course......1 00
TICKETS to Sandy Hook and return by boat......1 00

All the great musical attractions, including GILMORE'S BAND, MADRIGAL BOYS, SET OF CHURCH CHIMES, MOZART GLEE CLUB, &c. Refreshments at reasonable rates.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.

TWO SPLENDID TRIPS TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY.)

MORNING, TO SANDY HOOK, LONG BRANCH, and return. (Connects with New-Jersey Railroad at Sandy Hook for Long Branch.) Fare, (round trip,) $1 50; to Sandy Hook and return, $1; children half price. Leaves foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M., foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30, and Pier No. 8, North River, at 11 o'clock; ample time allowed for surf bathing and the enjoyment of the many other attractions of the famous sea-side resort; Long Branch excursionists called for on the afternoon trip. AFTERNOON delightful excursion to SANDY HOOK. Leaves foot of 23d st., North River, at 3 o'clock and foot of Murray st., North River, at 3:30. Fare, (round trip,) $1; children half price.

. All the great musical attractions each trip.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION,

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9, up the Hudson on the beautiful steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK. FARE, (round trip,) ONE DOLLAR.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A.M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10 45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS AND NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Anna. Eagleswood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

FOR JULY, 1875.

ART. I.—SOME LATE EFFORTS AT CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. HENRY REED.

II.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS. Prof. J. D. WHITNEY.

III.—TODHUNTER'S CONFLICT OF STUDIES. CHAUNCEY WRIGHT.

IV.—AN EPISODE IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. THE RING CHARTER OF NEW-YORK. CHARLES F. WINGATE.

V.—PATER, RIO, AND BURCKHARDT. SARAH L. WISTAR.

VI.—CRITICAL NOTICES.

$1 50 a number; $6 a year.

. For sale by all book-sellers and news-dealers. Sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer Goods: Lap Dusters, Linen Sheets, &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH, Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Mattawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Mattawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M.; and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train.

From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M.

SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M. WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Bank,

No. 341 East 4th St.

Six per Cent. Interest

paid on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-ninth Semi-Annual Dividend to depositors, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) remaining on deposit on the first day of July next, payable on and after the third MONDAY in the month.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October. E. J. BROWN, President.

C. F. ALVORD, Sec'y. EDWARD SCHELL, Treas.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

FIFTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1875.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,

C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the thirtieth Interest Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum is now payable on all sums remaining in bank July 1, 1875, for the number of calendar months the same have been on deposit.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and entitled to interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 10, will bear interest July 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD AV., Opposite Cooper Institute.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

INTEREST to July 1, 1875, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after July 14, or, if not called for, the same draws interest from July 1, and will be entered in depositors' book, at any time after the 14th.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10, 1875, (and no later,) will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Trustees,

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, July 19, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees,

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGERSHALL, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST., Opposite City Hall, New-York.

July interest, 1875. A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.

The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.

HENRY BEENY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily; also, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.

GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 247 Greenwich st., corner Park place.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after July 19, 1875. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. By order of the Trustees. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124TH ST. AND 3D AV.—Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent interest allowed on sums from $5 to $2,000.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.

EDWARD A. REID, ADAM HARRMAN, } Vice Prests. JOHN S. KENYON, Sec.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.

Money deposited on or before July 10 (the time limited by law) will draw interest from July 1.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *are the* best made; *the* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure, *and* even. WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. *Box No. 3,567.*

A PIANOFORTE—PIANOFORTE—PIANO-FORTE.—Private family will sell their magnificent 7¼-octave, four round-cornered rosewood pianoforte, used six months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, box for shipping, bill of sale, and warrantee for five years. Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 50,000 SPLENDID piano-fortes at less than half price. Dealers, buy your pianos direct from factory, 35th st. and 10th av., and save half your money.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, Nos. 134 and 136 William st., NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARnish-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices. 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.,

Eight miles (by rail) east of St. Albans, will be opened May 1, 1875, and continued open until December, 1875. The pure air, mineral spring water, mineral water baths, &c., cure catarrhal, bronchial, and consumptive diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, abscesses, kidney, and skin diseases, and all impurities of the blood. The table—game, venison, quail, grouse, fresh salmon, brook-trout; beds, bedding, carpeted bed-rooms, and attendance satisfy the best trade. A fine herd of milk cows. Vegetable and fruit gardens, hot-house grapes, &c. As a Spring, Summer, and Fall climate—cool, balmy, and dry—it has no superior for all classes of invalids. Board very cheap. Send for circular to Congress Hall; or to Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, or No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Refer to William White, Esq.; Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway; James Sutton, proprietor of *Aldine*; A. H. Neff, No. 239 Water st.; E. B. Mack, Bennett Building.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This house is now open for the reception of guests; the proprietor has secured two elegant cottages known as the "Villa" and "Kathrina Cottage," in which suites of rooms suitable for families can be had; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., in both cottages and hotel.

C. DE LA VERGNE, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

(152d st.,) CARMANSVILLE ON THE HUDSON.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AT REASONABLE RATES.

Elevated; connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.

S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

WEBSTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—A private boarding-house, now open. Large house and rooms; well ventilated; bath room with hot and cold water. Board, first class, $8 to $10 per week. Good stabling for horses.

Apply to WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, No. 341 East 4th st., or address J. B. WEBSTER, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Is now open for the season and prepared to make arrangements for boarders.

W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.

Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS—Two hours Erie Railway.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Grammar School No. 12, in said ward.

GEORGE G. HALLOCK, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing and painting Grammar School No. 8, in said ward.

CHARLES H. HOUSLEY, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 4 and Primary School No. 20, in said ward.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar School No. 20, in said ward.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairing and other work at Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 39, and 54, in said ward.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for alterations, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 63 and 65 in said ward.

MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 13th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Primary School No. 22, in said ward.

R. A. BARRY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 50, and for furniture for Grammar School No. 40, in said ward.

JOHN F. TROW, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53, in said ward.

JULIUS KATZENBERG, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24, in said ward.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs and other work at Grammar School No. 17, and for alterations to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 58, in said ward.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for furniture for Grammar School No. 32, and for repairs, &c., to Primary School No. 27, in said ward.

H. D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under Chapter 326 of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An Act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals at their office in the First Ward of Long Island City, on Vernon av., near Flushing st., as follows:

For abutments, retaining and supporting walls, and piers, until WEDNESDAY, July 14, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, until FRIDAY, July 16, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For crosswalks, and for paving, curbing, guttering, and flagging, until FRIDAY, July 23, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read at the place and times above mentioned respectively.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished on application at the Commissioners' office, on and after the 4th inst.

Dated, Improvement District, in Long Island City, July 2, 1875.

PETER G. VAN ALST,
H. S. ANABLE,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

At Goshen, N. Y., THURSDAY, July 8, 1875, 11 A. M., sharp. The entire herd of JOHN H. COMER. Trains from Chambers st. ferry, New-York, 7:30, 8:30, 9 A. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room No. 111 Broadway,

$32,000 Des Moines City Water Company's second mortgage bonds, coupons attached July 1, 1875.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room to let, with or without board; single gentleman can have nice large room at Summer prices; a handsome reception-room, with all modern improvements, to let for a doctor's office; also meals without room.

TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, TO PHYSICIAN or dentist, in first-class house, No. 22 East 20th st., handsomely furnished rooms, containing large and valuable library; also other desirable rooms.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Two large, square rooms; all modern conveniences; terms low for the Summer; homelike; neatly kept.

NO. 245 WEST 13TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; house newly furnished; modern conveniences.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD; terms moderate. No. 246 West 24th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEAR LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—NO MOSquitoes, no chills; superior country board for $6 per week. Parties desiring a comfortable home for the Summer will please address, RAYMOND HOPKINS, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, AND VERY DESIRAble accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from July 1, at Morristown, N. J.; no chills and fever, no mosquitoes. Address C. G. HAZELTINE.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, one mile from New-York, board in a first-class house for ten or twelve adults; no children; terms, $2 per day. Address Box No. 49 Greenwich Post Office.

BOARD AT LONG BRANCH.—ON OCEAN AV. Bath and Summer-houses on the beach; stabling; a few gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with large rooms; references. Call this week at No. 44 West 32d st.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—FORTY-five minutes from New-York: excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

CLIFTON, N. J.—BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO families in a handsome country seat. Address Mrs. HOWARD at Clifton, or SANDS, No. 1,193 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply to NATHAN COOK, Watermills, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 quarterly; writing, $3 monthly. Vacation Students day and evening all Summer. Ladies' department.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY. Location unsurpassed. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

PUPILS OF EITHER SEX FITTED FOR any College by EMILY J. LEONARD, Meriden, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.* J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A LADY KNOWING GERMAN, FRENCH, and English, wishes a position as resident governess or companion for the Summer months. Address V. D. F., Box No. 49 College Point.

A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT French and German several years, wishes a situation in a school or in a family. Address Miss A. M. E., No. 680 Broadway.

A GRADUATE WHO SPEAKS FRENCH fluently, wants a position as teacher in a private family; terms moderate; first-class reference. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.

JANE T. DILLON, LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875. MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY, Administratrix.

my12-oaw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.

mh10-law6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.

EUGENE KELLY, CHARLES M. FRY, Executors.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline F. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875. CAROLINE F. PERKINS, Executrix. SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.

my5-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.

WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.

B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.

jy7-lawCmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.

je2-law6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.

JOHN N. BEEKMAN, JAMES H. BEEKMAN, WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN, } Executors.

Ja20-law6m-W

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $2,000, TO JOIN the advertiser in the produce commission business. Address E. K., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE......Director.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

And THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY, who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT!

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 7, at 8.

Overture, Prometheus......Beethoven
Andante, Surprise Symphony......Haydn
German Dances......Schubert
Hungarian Suite......Hofmann
Overture, Fingal's Cave......Mendelssohn
Romanze, Horn Quartet and Orchestra, (new.)......Dudley Buck
Polonaise, Struensee......Meyerbeer
Selections, first act Lohengrin......Wagner
Ballet Music, Faust......Gounod
Quartet, Rigoletto......Verdi
Waltz, Koenigslieder......Strauss
March, Mazeppa......Liszt

Admission, 50 cents. Boxes, $1 and $2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE......Manager.

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ROBINSON HALL. POPULAR PRICES.

COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN NEW-YORK. EIGHTH WEEK. Enormous success of the reigning sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA, introducing PARISIENNE CAN-CAN in Act II. and III. Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

AT THE LEAVITT ART-ROOMS, No. 817 BROADWAY, corner 12th st., FOR AGED INDIGENT WOMAN.

Hall kindly donated by the Messrs. LEAVITT.

THIS INSTITUTION IS FREE AND UNSECTARIAN.

The Paintings are by the most celebrated ancient and modern masters, and have been loaned by private gentlemen and artists expressly to aid this worthy charity. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 2d......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d......6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 3d......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 3d......6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 4th......8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 3d......7:00 P. M.
Monday, 5th......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 4th......3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th......6:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th......4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th.7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th...10:00 A. M.
	Wednesday, 7th.11:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 2d......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th......3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th.6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th.12:00 M.	Thursday, 8th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th......12:00 M.	Friday, 9th......7:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th......1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th......7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th......1:30 P. M.	

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. Landing at Manhattanville at 8:40 A. M. J. W. HANCOX.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT,

COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA.—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF CHARLES TOOPE & CO., heretofore existing, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. George H. Toope to continue the Foundry business and liquidate claims.

JULY 1, 1875. CHARLES TOOPE, GEORGE H. TOOPE.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM—IMPROVEMENTS ON THE RANGE—THE FALL MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 99 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. The members present were Inspector Gen. Woodward, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, Judge Stanton, Col. Wingate, Col. Vose, Col. Ward, Major Smith, Capt. Story, Hon. D. W. Judd, and Mr. E. H. Sanford. The Secretary reported the distribution of eighteen directors' badges, and announced that of the seven regiments in arrears to the association only one—the Third Regiment Cavalry—had liquidated its indebtedness. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance in the Treasury of $1,472 09. Capt. Story, Chairman of the Prize Committee, delivered thirty badges for life members, which, on motion, were placed at the disposal of members at $7 50 each. A communication was received from the managers of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, requesting that the badge offered by them should be subject to a contest of ten shots at 200 yards' range, instead of 700 yards as previously requested. The request was complied with. Gen. Woodward tendered his resignation as chairman of the Range Committee, owing to pressing business engagements which prevented him from performing the duties of that officer. On motion it was accepted. The following resolution was offered by Col. Wingate and adopted:

Resolved, That this association, on behalf of the riflemen of America, cordially tender to the members of the American Team their most sincere congratulations for their brilliant victory in the recent international rifle match, and desire to assure them that the self-control displayed by them during the long and arduous practice at Creedmoor, and the still greater self-denial required of them after their arrival in Ireland, together with the nerve, courage, and skill they displayed in the match itself, have won for them a reputation among all their countrymen of which they may well be proud.

Resolved, That a committee of six (of which the President of this association shall be one) be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Amateur Rifle Club to arrange for a suitable reception for the members of the team upon their return.

Gen. McMahon offered a resolution, which was adopted, empowering the President of the association to contract with the military authorities at Albany for the use of the range at Creedmoor by the National Guard for the present year. On motion of Col. Wingate, the Executive Committee were instructed to prepare the programme for the Fall meeting at Creedmoor at their earliest convenience. Gen. Shaler called attention to the urgent necessity for a new building at Creedmoor, to be used as the head-quarters for the Board of Directors. He was aware, he said, that the existing funds in the treasury would not provide for such expenditure, but he thought some means should be devised by which a sum sufficient for the erection of such a structure could be obtained. He said that the recent success of the American Team in Ireland had awakened an enthusiasm among the riflemen in this country, and if the proper enterprise was manifested in the management of the matches at Creedmoor this Fall a handsome sum could be realized by the association. He had another project in view for next year, which was to arrange for an international match on a large scale, to be contested at Creedmoor during the festivities attending the Centennial Celebration next year, and he wanted to have the range in readiness for such an event.

On motion of Gen. McMahon, the President was requested to appoint a committee of three to consider the feasibility of erecting the proposed building, and to devise a scheme for obtaining the necessary funds for the purpose.

A motion by Gen. Woodward was carried, directing the Executive Committee to embrace in the programme for the Fall meeting at Creedmoor, a prize match to be contested by teams of twelve from every State in the Union, the weapons used to be military rifles with open sight. Gen. Woodward said he thought such a contest would stimulate riflemen throughout the country to a new interest in rifle practice. On motion of Mr. Sanford, it was decided to allow regimental "teams" to shoot collectively at one target, in the matches this Fall, instead of distributing them at various targets, as heretofore. The meeting then adjourned.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE RATE OF MORTALITY INCREASING—DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA IN TENEMENT-HOUSES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, presented the following report on the mortality for the past week:

"The records of mortality for the past fortnight show quite clearly the parts which the beginning of Summer heat and the presence of the two most active contagious diseases respectively have in the increase of deaths. There were 617 deaths reported last week, and 571 were verified for the previous week, ending on the 26th of June. The days of least mortality in the year occurred in the first ten days in June, and on the 9th there were only fifty-three deaths. Diphtheria and small-pox continued to cause their unusually large number during the most favored days and throughout June, but the mortality from pulmonary diseases, diarrheal disorders, and the mortality of infants under a year old, were at the lowest point for the year June 24 and 25, with the mean temperature at 81.3° and 84° Fahrenheit, respectively, and the maximum heat being 93°, 110 deaths occurred on the latter day and 101 on the 26th and on that day there were 9 deaths from infantile diarrhea, and 12 from diphtheria. With the continued high temperature last week the number of deaths from infantile maladies continued to increase moderately. Diarrheal disorders last week caused 80 deaths, 76 of which were of young children; 190 infants died under a year old. The 53 deaths from diphtheria and 40 from small-pox show the necessity for all that is being done to abate these diseases. Concerning the places and domestic circumstances of the deaths from diphtheria, the records of the examiners of death certificates show that only 3 of these 53 cases were in single family dwellings, and that of the 50 in tenements there were 4 in houses having 16 families each, 4 in houses with 18 and 20 families respectively. There was an average of over 5 families each in these tenement-houses where diphtheria proved fatal.

The death-rate was equal to 28.01 in the 1,000 (yearly) the fourth week in June, and last week it was 30.27 per 1,000, the City population being estimated at 1,600,000. The rate of mortality in London for the week ending June 19, was 21 per 1,000, 23 per 1,000 in Liverpool, 21 in Dublin, and in Glasgow 28 per 1,000. Berlin, the previous week, reported its rate at 37.7 per 1,000, with 25 deaths from diphtheria; Vienna 25.3 per 1,000, with 22 deaths from small-pox. Numerous great cities are engaged upon the very same sanitary problems as now occupy the Health Department of New-York. London and Philadelphia, each with 122 square miles of area, have the lowest death-rates."

Dr. Day presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending June 26: Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 28; measles, 25; diphtheria, 65; small-pox, 113; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

Week ending July 3: Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 43; measles, 34; diphtheria, 85; small-pox, 82; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

From this statement it will be seen that during the past week there was a marked increase in the number of cases of diphtheria reported, and a still more marked decrease in the number of small-pox cases.

During the past week 2,384 inspections were made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors. The Disinfecting Corps visited 100 premises where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 87 houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c. They also disinfected 3,237 closets, 293 yards, courts, and areas, 209 cellars and basements, and 208½ miles of street gutters.

Forty-nine cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital and five dead bodies to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps.

A quantity of routine business was disposed of, and the board adjourned until Friday next.

RESULTS OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

The number of prisoners arraigned at the Washington Place and the Essex Market Police Courts yesterday morning was unprecedentedly large, and the appearance of the unfortunates as they filed before the presiding Justices clearly indicated that they had been celebrating the Fourth in a glorious manner. Many of them looked as if stray sky-rockets made targets out of their faces. Others resembled, in point of facial coloring, the sun setting in a sea of red, indicative of a stormy morrow. The charges against the prisoners were chiefly confined to assault and battery and drunk and disorderly. Justices Bixby and Smith, who presided at the respective courts, tempered justice with mercy in consideration of the occasion. In nearly every case where the accused could show that he worked regularly, and was not an habitual visitor to the court, he was discharged with an admonition. Several "old rounders" who managed to fill themselves with rum at some one's expense, tried hard to get released by manufacturing all kinds of stories with which to "gull" the Magistrate. Success, however, did not attend their efforts, and many of them will reside with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction until the Centennial.

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL COURT BUSINESS.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, Judge Benedict imposed sentences as follows: Patrick Rooney, a "straw" bondsman, who confessed, and turned State's evidence, one year's imprisonment at hard labor. Thomas Groome, who acted with Rooney under the procurement and inducement of Thomas Radcliffe, received the same sentence imposed on Rooney. Radcliffe, an elderly and rather respectable looking man, the one who procured Rooney and Groome to become bogus sureties on the bail-bond of William H. McKinley, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Kings County Penitentiary. William Brown, a young counterfeiter, who has been in jail fifteen months, and has shown a strong disposition to reform, was allowed to depart with a suspension of sentence after a warning had been administered to him by the court. Vincent Palmero, an Italian counterfeiter, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary.

After these sentences had been imposed, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel of Gen. William G. Manck, argued in support of a motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of his client, who was recently convicted and remanded on a charge of selling counterfeit money, counsel contending that there was no proof of an intent to utter the money for the purpose of defrauding the Government or the person into whose possession the money passed, and that, therefore, no crime had been committed. Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy, in reply, argued that the possession and utterance of the money by Manck having been established, there was no escape from the conclusion that, in view of the surrounding circumstances of the case, he had the criminal intent which rendered him amenable under the law. Judge Dittenhoefer, in closing, laid great stress on the point that the offense with which Manck was charged was not defined either as a felony or as a misdemeanor by the Revised Statutes, and that, for want of such a definition, the court was powerless to inflict sentence. Judge Benedict said that that was a point which could only come before the Court properly on a writ of habeas corpus. Decision on the motion for arrest of judgment was reserved.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY MOVEMENT.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE LAST EVENING—THE PLAN OF ACTION.

At the anti-Tammany Democratic meeting held in Cooper Institute on June 28, a committee composed of ex-Recorder Smith, Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, and Thomas L. Snead, was appointed to draft a call to the Democracy of this City opposed to Tammany Hall, and arrange for primary elections for delegates to district committees in all the Assembly Districts, and committees in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and to a City and County Democratic General Committee. The committee appointed at the meeting had arranged to meet at the office of ex-Recorder Smith, yesterday afternoon, but found it more convenient to meet at Mr. Hart's residence last evening. The gentlemen met at 8 o'clock, all the members, except Mr. Roosevelt, who was out of town, being present. Mr. Smith presided. There was considerable discussion, and it was resolved to postpone the issuing of the call until all the preliminaries for the primaries could be arranged. The Cooper Institute meeting had given the committee power to add one or more members from each Assembly District, and one from each of the wards in the newly annexed territory, to form an auxiliary advisory and consulting committee, with a view to ascertaining the wants of the several districts and wards in the matter of forming and organizing the District, Ward, and General Committees. The committee last evening resolved to call in the aid of five representatives from each of the Assembly Districts and two wards to help them in this matter. It was further determined in relation to the form of the primaries that they shall be held in every election district in the City, to choose five delegates from each election district to form Assembly District and Ward Committees and that the Assembly District and Ward Committees, as soon as organized, shall, in each Assembly District, elect as many delegates to the City and County Committee as there are election districts in each Assembly District or Ward. The time of issuing the call for the primaries was not decided upon, and the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair. Subsequently Mr. Hart stated that communications had been received from all the Assembly Districts and the two wards, showing that there were good representatives in all of them, ready and willing to co-operate with the committee as soon as it is ready for action.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE BOARD.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS—TWO SERGEANTS DISMISSED.

The new Board of Police and Excise of Brooklyn met yesterday for the first time. President Briggs occupied the chair. In anticipation of important changes, which it was believed the new Commissioners would make in the department, a crowd of politicians thronged the corridors of Police Head-quarters all the afternoon. Beyond removing two Sergeants and making some minor appointments, no business of importance was transacted. Sergt. Quick, of the First Precinct, was removed for neglect of duty in refusing to entertain the charge of Mr. Peter Delaney, a respectable citizen, against two ruffians who assaulted him wantonly in the street. Quick not only refused to detain Mr. Delaney's assailants, but threatened to lodge that gentleman in a cell for the night if he insisted on urging his complaint. Cases of a similar nature have of late occurred quite frequently in the precinct to which Sergt. Quick belonged. Not many days ago a well-known rough fired a pistol-shot at a waiter in a German garden not two blocks from the station-house. The garden was crowded at the time, but fortunately no one was hit. The rough, after firing the pistol, fled from the saloon. He was pursued by a number of citizens, arrested, and taken to the First Precinct Station-house. The Sergeant on duty discharged the prisoner, notwithstanding the fact that a number of citizens offered to make complaints against him.

Sergeant Cowan, of the Twelfth Precinct, was discharged by the Commissioners for assaulting Sergeant Weeks, of the same precinct. Ex-Sergt. Nicholas Masterson was appointed Sergeant in the place of Sergt. Quick. It was expected by the politicians that the Commissioners would remove the Superintendent, Inspector, and several Captains. No such action was taken, owing to the fact that it is extremely doubtful whether the Commissioners have the power under the charter to remove any officer attached to the Police force except for cause.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN HARLEM.

Sarah Martin, at service in the house of a resident of Harlem, quarreled with her mistress and was discharged on May 26. The girl refused to leave until her wages had been paid. A policeman was summoned, and as she still refused to quietly depart, she was arraigned before Justice Murray at the Harlem Police Court, and discharged. She then complained that, during her imprisonment in the station-house, she was assaulted by Sergt. Michael M. Rooney. Justice Murray advised the girl to prefer charges against Sergt. Rooney at the Washington Place Police Court. This advice the woman alleges that she followed, but, after an examination, the complaint against Rooney was dismissed. His acquittal, she alleges, was obtained by the Sergeant offering in evidence a forged letter, purporting to have been written by her, agreeing to withdraw the charge against him upon the payment of $5. On Saturday the girl visited Harlem and fired two shots from a revolver in the face of Sergt. Rooney, whom she declares to be her destroyer, while that officer and Patrolman Clark were walking through One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. She was seized and disarmed by Officer Clark before she could again fire the weapon. The Sergeant was unhurt, but the woman lost one of her fingers during the struggle. She was brought before Justice Flammer yesterday, at the Harlem Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The following letter received from a news-boy in the West, demonstrates in a characteristic manner the work that the Children's Aid Society is doing for street-boys, and also how the youngsters fully appreciate the assistance rendered them. The letter is as follows:

STEPHENSON COUNTY, Ill., July 3, 1875.

Mr. Macy:

DEAR SIR: I would like if you would send me your report for 1874, as I would like to know how you are prospering in your good work. I came out here in the latter part of January, 1870, with Mr. Trotter, and have been living at the same place ever since, with the exception of the time which I have spent while I was off to college last Winter. If I am alive and well I intend to teach school next Winter. I would not now exchange places with the richest boy in New-York City, as I have everything that I can wish for. I often sit and think of the times when I used to "lay" around the City Hall Park, and sell the *Daily News* and *Evening Telegram*, and how I spent my time in the evenings going to the theatres and minstrel hall. As long as I live I shall be thankful to the Children's Aid Society for making "somebody" out of me. I am with much respect, your humble servant,

WILL J. C.

A FEW BUSY-BODIES.

A few Republicans in this City, annoyed at what they call the want of their recognition by the regular Republican organization, have attempted to form an independent organization under the auspices of what they denominate "The Committee on Organization." This insignificant body has actually issued a call for primary elections to be held on the evening of Monday, the 19th inst. Very few Republicans of character have identified themselves with the disaffected members, and in some Assembly Districts none can be found who give them countenance. Samuel N. Lecomte, in the First Assembly District; a few displeased office-holders in the Third District; Henry C. Atwood, in the Sixth; Michael Knevals, in the Eighth, and Sanford L. Macomber, in the Ninth, are the principals in this factious movement.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A HOTEL CLERK.

William E. West, a clerk at the Revere House, was charged at the Tombs Police Court yesterday with having embezzled $142 73 from the proprietors of the hotel. Mr. Russell T. Coe, one of the proprietors, made an affidavit that West, on the 30th ult., took $121 73 which he had collected from guests at the hotel, and $21 from the safe, and left the house. The case was put in the hands of Detective Kiely, of the Central Office, who traced West to Saratoga, where he arrested him. West was committed by Justice Otterbourg to answer the charge.

CLEVER ARREST OF A HIGHWAYMAN.

On the evening of the 18th of June while walking through Fourteenth street and when close to First avenue, Mr. Max Raehs, of No. 210 Wooster street, was attacked by a thief who after knocking him down stole his ring worth $20. He made his escape at the time, but Mr. Raehs gave a full description of him to the Police. On Monday evening Officer Sherry, of the Seventeenth Precinct, while on duty saw a man who answered the description and arrested him. Mr. Raehs was sent for and at once identified the prisoner as the man who robbed him. The prisoner gave his name as John Smith, and at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Smith, he pleaded guilty and was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

A TRAMP'S STORY.

HE ACCUSES HIMSELF OF MURDER, AND SURRENDERS TO THE SHERIFF—HIS SUPPOSED VICTIM FOUND ALIVE AND WELL.

A New-Jersey tramp has recently created some excitement down near the sequestered station of Mawah by giving out that he was both a burglar and a murderer. His name is Kirby, and his statement was that he had quarreled with a "pal" on the important question of the division of spoil, and had in consequence hacked him into mincemeat. Mawah is a sylvan little place on the Erie main road—a small community of houses apparently thrown in between two other stations, that by and by a town of reputation may be "built up." As there was some substratum of foundation for the story, it was not rejected all at once, although the good people of the little village did not grow excited over the matter. In the first place, on last Friday night an attempt had been made on the depots of Mawah, Ramsey, and Allendale, on the Erie line, but nothing of any value had been abstracted, and here at least was some ground for the burglary. Kirby, it appears, pursued his way to Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., and there gave himself up to the Sheriff, Mr. James W. Hoyt. The story goes that he passed six churches en route, and that his mind was agitated by consciousness of his crime, but at Mawah the people say that he was simply half crazed. At all events, the Sheriff placed him in the hands of J. H. Brown, an Erie Railroad detective, to be taken back to Bergen County, N. J., where the crime was alleged to have been committed. There, of a certainty, had been found a man who was suffering from a wound on the side of the head, inflicted by a sharp stone, and this man, it would appear, also had been the companion of Kirby in a tramp on the morning of last Saturday. He is an Englishman, recently arrived in this country, and it would seem that on Saturday morning they met west of Paterson. They went on to Ramsey Station in company, and among other things discussed the merits of the Irish and American rifle teams, a subject on which they failed to agree, Kirby holding by the Americans, and the stranger inclining toward the Irish. At Ramsey, however, they did agree that both were thirsty, and accordingly they had a quart of ale in company, Kirby contributing five cents toward the libation, and the stranger furnishing the balance. About a mile west of Ramsey they sought the shade of a large tree and there the stranger, having first disposed of his boots in a bundle under his head, fell asleep. His first waking consciousness was that he had received a severe blow on the head. Meanwhile his friend, who, by the way, had taken nothing of his effects, was on the road to Goshen, where, conscience-haunted, he gave himself up to the law. The upshot of it all was that the stranger would make no charge against him, that Detective Brown brought them both before a Justice of Bergen County, and that they were expelled beyond its precincts.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY.

About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon a sad drowning accident occurred near the Seaside Hotel, at Rockaway Beach, by which three persons lost their lives. There were a great many persons in bathing at the time, but owing to the lack of life-saving facilities, they were unable to rescue the unfortunate persons who had ventured out a long distance beyond the lines, against the warning of those in charge of the place. The names of those drowned persons were William V. Goodhil, aged twenty-two, of No. 44 Grand street, Brooklyn; John Gusman, aged twenty-four, of Second street, New-York, and Lena Reitz, of No. 275 Mulberry street. Arthur Lloyd, of No. 88 Forsyth street, was carried out with the others, but being a strong and expert swimmer, he succeeded in reaching the shore. A huge wave came sweeping in toward the shore, and when it receded the four persons above named were carried off by it, and being beyond the lines, were caught by the undertow and drowned. The body of Lena Reitz was washed ashore about 5 o'clock, and Coroner John R. Hicks, of Hempstead, proceeded to the spot, where an inquest was held, the verdict of the jury being that of accidental drowning, in accordance with the facts as stated. Miss Reitz was a young lady of great personal beauty, and was engaged to be married to one of the young gentlemen who were drowned. The Coroner granted a burial permit in her case, and the body awaits the arrival of her friends, none of them having been present when it was recovered.

THE DROWNING OF J. H. HANEKAMP.

At a meeting of the New-York Athletic Club, yesterday, called for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the family and friends of John H. Hanekamp, the following resolution was reported and unanimously adopted:

Stunned by the sudden death of our worthy member, John H. Hanekamp, we cannot find words to express the sorrow and regret we feel at his loss. We knew him as a firm friend, a true companion, a man whose presence was a pleasure, and whose interest in the club was only equaled by the sorrow his comrades now feel at his untimely taking off.

And, while we recognize in this sad bereavement the overruling of a wise Providence, we cannot but deplore the fate of one whose many virtues had endeared him to the hearts that are now rent with sorrow at his death. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Club-house be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be engrossed and sent to his family, to whom we extend our most sincere sympathy, and that we attend his funeral to-morrow.

CAPTURE OF TWO BURGLARS.

Edward Carroll and James McQuade, two well-known burglars, were yesterday committed in default of $3,000 bail each, by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with breaking into a jewelry store. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Conklin, of the Ninth Precinct, while on post on Eighth avenue, heard a noise of glass breaking. He watched round sharply, after concealing himself in a door-way. In a few minutes he saw two men emerge from the jewelry store of Charles A. Schumaker, No. 46 Eighth avenue. On seeing the officer they fled rapidly, and he started in pursuit. They ran down Fourth street and disappeared into a dark-looking alleyway. The officer went in after them and discovered them attempting to scale the fences into an adjoining yard. He found one dozen silver spoons in their possession, the property of Mr. Schumaker.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

There were more than the usual number of arrests in the lower part of the City on Monday. Yesterday morning Justice Otterbourg had 124 cases, about double the ordinary number, to dispose of. Most of these were for drunken and disorderly conduct, and were quickly dispatched by discharges with warnings where the accused were not known as bad characters. Margaret Daly, of Brooklyn, was held for picking the pocket of Charles Gaffney, of No. 152 Washington street, of $2. As Lucius Shirley was standing in Pearl street, near State, on Monday, three men attacked him, and one of them, John Finn, thrust his hand into Shirley's pocket and stole his pocket-book, containing $50. Finn was arrested, but his companions escaped. He was held yesterday in default of $500 bail.

STABBED THIRTEEN TIMES.

William Trojohn keeps a grocery store at No. 442 East Thirteenth street, and Daniel Guth occupies rooms in the house, overhead. They have not been on good terms of late for some family reasons. On the morning of the Fourth of July Guth entered Trojohn's store and some angry words ensued between them. Finally Guth, drawing a pen-knife, rushed at Trojohn and stabbed him thirteen times in the head and neck. Officer Flynn, of the Seventeenth Precinct, hearing the cries of murder, ran up and arrested Guth. Trojohn now lies in his rooms in a very dangerous condition from the wounds he received. Guth was brought before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $1,500 bail for trial.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a demurrer was argued in the suit of Edwin L. Stanton against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The plaintiff is Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington, (Jay Cooke's bank,) and the suit is brought on three notes—one for $40,000 and two for $30,000 each—made by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, passed to Jay Cooke & Co. and discounted, by the plaintiff. The demurrer was to the complaint, on the ground that it did not show cause sufficient to invest plaintiff with a legal right to sue, the fact being that the notes had been paid with stock of the railroad company. The case came up on a motion on behalf of plaintiff for judgment on the ground of the frivolousness of the demurrer. After argument, decision was reserved.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the Police yesterday: Hiram Perry, aged fifty-three, of Third avenue and Seventy-third street, was overcome by the heat at Fifth avenue and Seventieth street. He was cared for at the Lenox Hospital. Robert Cardeal, aged twenty-five, of No. 225 Delancey street, was prostrated at No. 4 Dutch street; sent to Park Hospital. Charles Anderson, aged twenty-two, of No. 112 West Twentieth street, was sunstruck in Broadway yesterday, and sent to Bellevue Hospital. John Corty, aged thirty-five, of No. 512 East Thirty-first street, while engaged in painting at the Buckingham Hotel, at Fiftieth street and Fifth avenue, was prostrated by the heat; taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The St. Malachy Guards, of Philadelphia, who arrived here on Saturday, marched past the City Hall yesterday on their way home.

Mary Wilhelm, aged forty-five, fell from the hay-loft of the stable corner of Houston and Tompkins streets yesterday, and received severe injuries.

Charles Slater, who shot himself in the left breast at his residence, No. 57 Suffolk street, a few days ago, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

John Unger, aged twenty-one, of No. 984 Eighth avenue, was found drowned at the foot of East Sixtieth street yesterday.

United States Attorney Bliss has gone to Washington on private legal business and expects to be absent several days.

The French Benevolent Society (Societé Françise de Bienfaisance) has opened a labor exchange at No. 87 South Fifth avenue.

The flag of the New-York Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of their deceased associate, Mr. Hannekamp, who was drowned at Harlem on Sunday last.

The following foreign mail was dispatched yesterday per steam-ship State of Wisconsin for Liverpool and Queenstown: 22,024 letters and 36 bags of newspapers.

A fresh raid is to be made on keepers of liquor saloons who have been complained of before Commissioner Shields for not having paid the special tax required by the internal revenue laws.

Patrick McCarthy, aged thirty-four, of One Hundred and Second street and Ninth avenue, was run over in Crosby street yesterday, and instantly killed.

It is estimated that the rate of taxation in this City, as based upon the assessed valuation of property embodied in the report of the Tax Commissioners, will be about three per cent.

Hugh Dunlap, aged twenty-four, of No. 57 Downing street, had his right hand severely injured by the premature discharge of a pistol which he was in the act of firing, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mary Macken, aged thirty, while insane, jumped out of a second-story window of her residence, No. 77 Mulberry street, yesterday morning, and received serious injuries.

An unknown man jumped overboard from a Hunter's Point ferry-boat when in midstream last night and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The German Hotel Waiters' Association, recently formed for the purpose of establishing a club-house, met last evening, when a permanent organization was effected.

Dr. Max Hamond will deliver an address on Sunday next, at 10 A. M., at Harvard Rooms, corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, on the subject of "The Remarkable Powers of Our Internal Sight."

While Mrs. Creedy was sitting on the stoop of the tenement-house No. 169 Newark street, Hoboken, she was shot in the leg and severely injured by some unknown person. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital and cared for by Dr. Chabert.

James Duffy, aged forty-three, of No. 454 West Forty-first street, while at work at No. 45 Park avenue yesterday, was struck by a plank which fell from the fourth story of the building, and sustained serious injuries.

Jacob Foltz, aged thirty-eight, of No. 234 East Forty-first street, was assaulted and severely beaten by some unknown ruffian at Forty-first street and Second avenue on Monday night. His assailant escaped.

The Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., in presenting their semi-annual statement, show assets to the amount of $3,470,319 86, and a surplus, (or four and one-half per cent. reserve, New-York standard,) of $1,228,499 73.

The body of Mr. John V. Gridley, Jr., who has been missing since Sunday, was found drowned at the foot of East Twenty-third street yesterday morning. Mr. Gridley held a clerkship in the office of the Corporation Counsel, and was regarded as a promising young man.

The residents in the vicinity of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and the Congregation of the Second Avenue Presbyterian Church complain of the uproarous singing, shouting, and band-playing which occurs at Rabenstein's Harlem River Park on Sundays.

A pigeon match for £500 has been arranged between A. H. Bogardus, (now in England,) and Edward Thornton, of Yorkshire. They are to shoot at fifty single birds, 35 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, from five traps placed five yards apart, for £250 a side. The match is to take place in London, in August.

The funeral of Mr. Peter Morris, will take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 West Forty-eighth street. The deceased, who died on Sunday last, in the seventy-second year of his age, was a wealthy and prominent citizen, and at the time of his death was one of the proprietors of Morris & Cummings' iron foundry.

A small lot of goods found in the possession of the stewardess of the British steam-ship Denmark, from London, were seized yesterday by Custom-house Inspector Andrew McCort. They were not on the ship's manifest, and were seized on suspicion of having been brought to this country with the intention of landing them without the payment of the duties. Following is a list of the articles: Two dozen knives and forks, forty and three-quarter yards dress goods, three silk umbrellas, eighteen yards alpaca.

BROOKLYN.

The name of Hamilton street has been changed to Waverly avenue.

A meeting of the members of Plymouth Church will be held this evening for the purpose of fixing the salary of its Pastor.

Justice Riley will to-day resume the examination in the case of Joseph Loader, charged with perjury by Col. Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher.

Six patrolmen are to be detailed for duty at the termini of the various railroads running to Coney Island.

George Little, of Hunter's Point, was terribly burned about the hands and face on Monday by a cannon exploding in his hands.

John Carlin, who was stabbed outside of a liquor store at the corner of Flushing and Portland avenues, is dying of his wounds. He made an ante-mortem statement yesterday, but was unable to say who stabbed him.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Board of City Works were authorized to issue $106,000 worth of Water Loan Bonds to provide for the annual extension of the Water Mains.

Permission has been given by the Common Council to the Bushwick Railroad Company to extend their route from Grand avenue and Meserole street through Broadway and Flushing and Tompkins' avenues to Prospect Park.

Mayor Hunter refuses to make any further nomination for the office of Tax Collector. Mr. Lemuel Burrows, the present incumbent of the office, was nominated by the Mayor but rejected by the Aldermen at their last meeting. He will hold over until a new appointment is made.

The surgeons in attendance on Mr. Schute, who was shot in his own house, on Tompkins avenue, by a burglar, some weeks ago, removed yesterday, from Mr. Schute's eye one of the bullets received from the burglar's pistol. The unfortunate gentleman has lost the sight of his eye.

In the Court of Sessions a Grand Jury was empaneled yesterday for the purpose of enabling the District Attorney to present indictments in jail cases. Raymond Street Jail is more than usually crowded, and it is proposed to hold a short session of the Court of Sessions to clear it out before the vacation.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. James Baker, Census Enumerator for the First Ward of Edgewater, reports the number of inhabitants there to be 1,985.

A lad named John Hughes, of Stapleton, had his left hand badly injured by the explosion of a quantity of powder that he was handling on the 5th.

The small sloop-yacht Henry Weed of Tompkinsville, was capsized off Robbins' Reef on the 5th, and Henry Jones was rescued from the bottom of the craft by the crew of the steamer Westfield, which happened to be passing at the time.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The first election in Mount Kisco, for village officers, under its new charter of incorporation, resulted in the choice of Alfred A. Sutton for President, Chancey Smith, William Banks and Charles Van Tassell for Trustees; Harrison Teller for Treasurer, and Albert Banks for Collector. All the officers, except Mr. William Banks, have taken the oath of office, Mr. Banks declining to serve as Trustee. It is expected that the vacancy will be filled by the other Trustees at their first meeting for organization.

NEW-JERSEY.

Moses Faitoute, a prominent resident of Elizabeth, died on Sunday evening, aged sixty-seven years.

A man named Moosblach, living at No. 44 Hudson street, Hoboken, was released from the hospital yesterday, and died on his way to his home.

Louis Weitjes, living on Bergen Line avenue, Union Hill, was drowned in the Hackensack River while bathing yesterday.

Lorenzo Gill, a sailor, was sun-struck in Hoboken yesterday, and removed to the hospital in a precarious condition.

The all-rail route to Long Branch will be opened to-morrow by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. There will be six trains each way every day except Sunday.

Richard McCutcheon, a resident of Westfield, sixty-seven years of age, stepped in front of Train No. 28 of the New-Jersey Central Road, at Westfield, yesterday, and was killed.

James Ferguson, a Chicago merchant, was taken ill on Monday, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, and died shortly after his removal to the hospital.

At the meeting of the Hoboken Common Council, held last evening, Councilman Rabe offered a resolution for the expulsion of Councilman Edward Dwyer, who is in the Penitentiary suffering imprisonment for election frauds. Counsel made application for a postponement of final action in the matter, and it was laid over till next week.

At about midnight of Monday a false alarm of fire was sounded in Jersey City. While truck No. 2 was passing the corner of Bay and Grove streets, on its way to the fire, Martin Davis, the driver, attempted to leap on the apparatus. He missed his footing and fell beneath the wheels, which passed over his body and crushed him to death. He leaves a family in poor circumstances.

ROBBERY IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

Sarah Wilson, aged twenty, who claims to reside in the Bowery, was arrested last evening by Patrolman Walker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged with having stolen property valued at $350 from Mrs. Johanna Henry, the proprietress of a boarding-house at No. 111 Bleecker street. It appears that the prisoner occupied a room at Mrs. Henry's in company with a young man named George Small, who claimed to be a printer. On Saturday last, between noon and 2 P. M., while most boarders were at dinner, the room of Mrs. Henry was entered and robbed of wearing apparel, gold coins, jewelry, and silverware valued at over $350. Wilson and her companion disappeared at the same time, and on searching their room a "jimmy," such as is used by house-thieves, was found secreted behind the mirror. Mrs. Henry reported her loss to Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and gave the Police a description of the boarders suspected of being the thieves. Last evening Officer Walker found the woman at No. 195 Mercer street, and took her to the station-house. On being searched a silver watch and gold stolen from Mrs. Henry were found in her possession. She was locked up at the station-house, and search is being made for her companion.

THE GREAT SWIMMING MATCH.

The final deposit of $1,000 for the swimming match for $2,000 and "the championship of the world," between J. B. Johnson, of this City, and Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Penn., was made last night. The latter is the "champion" of America, and the former "champion" of England. The match was to have come off on the 15th, but the backers of the contestants have agreed to postpone it until the 22d inst. The contest is to take place on the Delaware, and the contestants are to swim from Chester, Penn., to Philadelphia, a distance of sixteen miles. If one of the parties succumbs before completing the distance the other competitor is to be allowed to stop swimming, and he will then become entitled to the stakes and the championship. The contest is creating much interest, and in the betting Johnson is the favorite.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Vice President Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, United States Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Gen. L. C. Easton, United States Army, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge John M. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburg, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

State Treasurer J. W. Mercer, of Missouri, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Pay Director Henry Etting, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, and Potter Palmer, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia; George B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department, and Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Washington Booth, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gov. Morgan is at Newport.

Gov. Dix is at Sea Cliff, Long Island.

A YOUNG VOYAGER.

A little boy, four or five years old, while playing near a deep gutter in a street in Indianapolis, Sunday afternoon, lost his balance and fell into the water. It was after a rain and the current was rapid. The boy floated swiftly with the stream, the *Sentinel* says, and before he could be rescued had passed under a platform which extends over the gutter for four or five hundred feet. The little fellow floated along in the water for nearly ten minutes before he emerged at the south end of the wooden tunnel. When picked up out of the water by those who had run to the opening to watch for him, life seemed to be extinct. He was, however, resuscitated after a while, and is now in a fair way to recovery. It was very fortunate that the lad did not lodge in the tunnel while on his involuntary trip, for had he done so, he would inevitably have been drowned before aid could have reached him. As it was, the escape was narrow enough.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 6.—Spanish gold, 210@211; Exchange very active. On the United States, 60 days, currency, 85@86 premium; short-sight do., 89@90 premium; 60 days, gold, 118@119 premium; short-sight do., 124@125 premium; on London, 146@148 premium; on Paris, 117@119 premium. Sugar firmer.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6.—Printing Cloths were steady at last quotations, with a dull market.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool.—Hon. Thomas Fitzwilliam, Alexander Dougan, John O. Willis, L. Baker, Mrs. Pollard, infant and nurse, W. C. Rogers, R. D. Rogers, Miss Rogers and servant, G. B. Smith, A. A. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, S. B. Ketchum, William Kempner, Miss Strachan, Mrs. George W. Coffin, Miss Lena Coffin, Henry Watts, A. Lamarche, C. F. Zimmermann, Mrs. Rebecca Whittaker, Master J. A. Sanderson, Hugh C. Farrie, A. E. Forbes, Miss Mosetsaker, Mr. Goldspink, Mr. Hinchcliff, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Durward, Thomas Farmer, William Rowbottom, Nysten Eyre Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haas, N. Rooney, T. M. Adams, Mrs. M. A. Adams, W. C. Horn, C. J. Miers, J. H. Lewis, Arthur E. March, Mrs. Arthur E. March, Patrick Fennelly, G. M. Waterhouse, Charles Magee, W. D. Vernam, Thomas A. Dakyns, J. Howard Foote, Mrs. Howard Foote, Mrs. C. G. Sheldon, Miss H. G. Sheldon, Joseph H. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. William Cumming, William Lambert.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:35 | Sun sets.....7:33 | Moon sets.10:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, July 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Bothnia, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Experiment, Allen, Philadelphia; Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships Young America, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Hermione, (Ger.,) Wilms, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks St. Christopher, (Ger.,) Krohy, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Milton, (Br.,) Murphy, London, A. A. Low & Co.; Templar, Bartlett, Hamburg, Lunt Bros.; Hilda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rotterdam, C. Tobias & Co.; Hallas, (Norw.,) Pens, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Masonic, Staples, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Annie W. Goddard, (Br.,) Johnston, London, Blakslee & Lewin.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to William B. Garrison.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hs., with cotton and naval stores to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 3, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Dexter, (of Boston,) Gennett, Liverpool May 16, with mdse. to Salter & Livermore.

Ship Livingstone, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Liverpool 41 ds., in ballast, to Snow & Burgess; June 14, in lat 43 lon. 50, in a dense fog passed very near to several icebergs and field ice.

Ship Corona, (of Dundee,) Robertson, Manila March 19 with mdse. to order—vessel to Warren & Co.; June 3, lat. 12 36. lon. 13 35, spoke ship Queen of the South, from Rangoon for Liverpool, 72 ds. out.

Bark Maggie Chapman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dernier, Bremen, 39 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. June 25, off the Banks, saw five icebergs.

Bark Castelar, (Norw.,) Lund, Waterford 42 ds., in ballast to order. June 21, saw several large icebergs in lat. 48, lon. 45.

Bark Elizabeth, (Swed.,) Danneberg, Padang 122 ds.; with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hawk, (of Sunderland,) Matthews, Mauritius 91 days; with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Solafide, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Glasgow May 26, in ballast to order. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Erna, (Ger.,) Schutte, Havre, in ballast to order. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Ceres, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Bristol 40 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Gessner, (Ger.,) Christoffer, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. to Herm. Koop & Co. June 14, lat. 41, lon. 49, passed a number of empty petroleum barrels, marked on end, Standard Oil Co.

Bark Jas. R. Boyd, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Havre, via Sydney, C. B., 44 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Otac Miho, (Aust.,) Catticich, Belfast, Ireland, May 14, in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Rosina, (Ital.) Gamba, Boston, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Framat, (Swed.,) Eckman, Dublin 48 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to master. July 2, lat. 40 50, lon. 64 15, passed bark Solafide, (Norw.,) from Glasgow, for New-York; no date, lat. 41 15, lon. 64 18 ship Agra, steering E.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Sagua June 25, with sugar to master.

Schr. John K. Kirkman, Richardson, Virginia.

Schr. Mary E. Curtin, Nafts, Virginia.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. W. Foster, Rich, Baddeck, C. B., 9 ds., with plaster to H. P. Brown—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Hanock, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. P. Simmons, Willets, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 6 ds., with piling and granite to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ethel, (of St. John, N. B.,) McUlra, St. Stephen, N. B., 12 ds. with lath to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Vindex, Thomas, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Adrian, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Convoy, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fanny Butler, Harris, Bangor, with lumber to J. C. Brown.

Schr. Saratoga, Nickerson, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to Sampson & Son.

Schr. Victory, Booth, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Raven, Terry, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. C. Mathews, Wentworth, Frankfort, Me., with granite to Cook & Co.

Schr. Manna, Allen, Dennis, Me.

Schr. Eugene Freeland, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. G. L. Daboll, Fish, Chatham, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.

Schr. Eagle, Nickerson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Blast, Taylor, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington, for Port Johnson.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Allen, Westerly.

Schr. Lizzie Vincent, Roberts, Portsmouth.

Schr. Edith, Lynch, Salem, for Trenton.

Schr. William E. Farnsworth, Ferris, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Vail, Allen, Boston.

Schr. Castillian, Robbins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sea King, Parkerson, New-London.

Schr. Robt. Smith, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Buel, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dart, Morrell, New-Haven.

Schr. Panthea, Mills, New-Haven.

Schr. Sterling, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia, Cobb, New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Low, Oliver, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Murray, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Shaw, Providence.

Schr. George H. Brown, Gedney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Goldswaite, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William H. Brown, Dill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. William Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Engle, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. C. H. Smith, Hanson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Harris, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

SAILED—Steam-ships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Old Dominion, for Norfolk; ship Rhine, for London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, from Liverpool, which arr 5th, reports, June 27, lat. 51 30, lon. 23 06, passed steam-ship James Barras, (Br.,) from Limerick, for United States; July 3, lat. 43 12, lon. 59 13, Danish bark, showing letters H W R N, bound E.; 4th, lat. 41, lon. 67, steam-ship Britannic and two others steamers, hence, bound E.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, July 2.—Arr. bark Florence, Peters, Portland; 5th, brig Tropic Bird, Korff, New-York.

Sld. 3d.—Steamer City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz; bark H. D. Stover, Peirce, New-Orleans. 4th, bark Altagracia, (Sp.,) Domench, do.; brigs M. A. Berry, Berry, N. of Hatteras; Voluntario, (Sp.,) Roca, Newfoundland.

MATANZAS, July 2.—Arr. brig Cascatelle, Devereaux, Boston; schr. Edna Harwood, Turner, Baltimore.

Sld. 3d, brig J. A. Devereaux, Curtis, N. of Hatteras; schr. J. M. Riley, Boynton, Philadelphia.

SAGUA, July 2.—Sld. bark Norton Stover, Sherman, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Iris, (Br.,) Buckhardt, do.; D. & J. Lee, Smith, do.

SHELBURNE, N. S., July 4.—Arr. ship Minnie H. Geron, (Br.,) Havre.

ST. JAGO, June 23.—Arr. schrs. Mabel F. Staples, Burrell, Wilmington, N. C. 28th, schr. Fred. Jackson, Pettengill, Philadelphia.

ST. THOMAS, June 21.—Arr. schr. Altoona, Fitzgerald, Martinique, and sld. for Florida.

CARDENAS, July 3.—Arr. brigs H. Houston, Griffen, New-York.

Sld. brig Clytie, Dow, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, July 2.—Sld. bark Clotilde, Miller, Boston; 3d, brig Perces, Hinckley, Small, New-York; schrs. Georgie B. McFarland, McFarland, do., and Adriano, (Sp.,) Halifax.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 6.—Sld. for the United States: Kong Carl, Capt. Clausen, Ulrica, Martha P. Tucker, Borrowdale, Lake Superior, Ilmatar, Sleipner, Plymouth Rock, Cherokee, Christiane, Niccolino, Sokrates, Auguste, Capt. Von Harten, Preciosa, Capt. Valk, Martin Luther, Hitters, Speculant, Augvald, Smyrniote.

Arr. out from the United States on the 4th inst.: J. E. Williams, Maid of Orleans, D'Ommelander, Ridderkirk, Derby, Caroline, Emilie, Albert, Capt. Anderson, Geertruida and Cornelia, Iduna, the last two in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 5th inst.: Sinbad, Golden Rule, Wahsatch, J. G. Norwood, William Cobb, the last two at Queenstown; Magnolia, Nestor, Memnon, Magnolia, Capt. Warden, the latter at Lowestoft.

Arr. out on the 6th inst.: Wesley and Seymour, Parana, Abraham Skalle, Virginia, Garibaldi, Capt. Ravensborg; Home, Charger, Stefanino, Rosetta; also, arr. out, Talisman.

The bark Martha, from Marseilles, for San Francisco, arr. at Rio Janeiro on the 5th inst. leaky, and will have to discharge for repairs.

QUEENSTOWN, July 6.—The White Star steam-ship Republic, from New-York June 26, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon yesterday and proceeded.

HAVRE, July 6.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steamer France, Capt. Trudeil, from New-York, June 26, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Eng., July 6.—The steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Symons, left here on the 3d inst. for New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York June 26, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, July 6.—The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Ritchie, from Quebec June 25, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

A Toilet Luxury.

LUNDBORG'S California WATER.

A Seasonable Requisite for the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath, Tourists and Country Sojourners. Fragrant and Refreshing. A Delightful Substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum.

Large Bottles, 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS.

23D SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 1, 1875.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company..	$78,861 24
Cash on hand and in bank	115,423 33
Cash in hands of agents, or in transmission	90,132 74
Loans on first mortgages real estate.	1,824,877 50
Deferred premiums	71,944 05
Accrued interest	70,945 95
United States Government bonds	380,740 00
State and municipal bonds	116,835 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	179,840 00
Bank and insurance stocks	500,720 00
Bills receivable	40,000 00
Total assets	$3,470,319 86

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, four per cent., life department	$2,114,420 55
Reserve for reinsurance, accident department	169,003 18
Claims unadjusted and not due, and all other liabilities	168,634 95
Total liabilities	$2,452,062 68
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$1,018,257 18
Surplus as above on four and one-half per cent. reserve, New-York standard	$1,228,499 73

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
JOHN E. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary.
New-York office—NO. 207 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

657 & 659 BROADWAY,

Are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant stock of goods to be found in the City.

The reduced cost of manufacturing enables them to offer goods which they GUARANTEE as to quality and durability, at UNPRECEDENTED low prices.

Designs and Estimates furnished for all kinds of Mirrors, Hard-wood Work, Frescoing, Painting, and Decorating.

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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

PATENT

Baby Carriages,

Wholesale and Retail.

A large stock to supply the trade. Carriages exchanged & repaired.

CRANDALL & CO., Mfrs., No. 569 3d Av., New-York.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH,

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors,

OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS.

Dr. LIGHTHILL takes pleasure and pride in presenting to the consideration of an intelligent public a few specimens of the numerous testimonials of cures which he has received in the course of his practice from well-known gentlemen, whose social standing and high character cannot fail to inspire public confidence.

From Rev. Dr. Deems,

Pastor of the "Church of the Strangers,"
No. 4 Winthrop place, New-York.

It gives me pleasure to introduce to the favorable notice of my personal friends Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician whom I am able to recommend for unusual skill, from the success with which he has treated a member of my family who had for a long time suffered from catarrh in an obstinate form, which had progressed so far as to injure the whole constitution. Dr. Lighthill succeeded not only in effecting a radical cure of the catarrh, but also in restoring the general health completely.

Finding in my pastoral work how widespread catarrhal affections are, it has occurred to me that it is a simple Christian duty to give Dr. Lighthill this statement, trusting that he may use it so as to make others know where they may have skill and attention which I do not believe can be surpassed.

And I deem it due to myself that it be stated that Dr. Lighthill's fee was fully discharged in currency, and this, at least, is not a clergyman's payment of a pecuniary obligation by an expression of gratitude. As this card embodies all the facts in the case, I wish it to be understood that I am not to answer letters or give personal interviews on the subject.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

From His Honor Judge B. H. Bixby,

No. 119 Lexington av., New-York.

I cheerfully furnish my testimony of Dr. Lighthill's skill in the treatment of catarrh, since he effected a radical and permanent cure in my own case, after some of the most celebrated physicians had signally failed. His method of treatment is so thorough and philosophical that it will commend itself to every sufferer as soon as demonstrated.

B. H. BIXBY.

From James Cruikshank, LL. D.,

Secretary of the "American Popular Life Insurance Company,"
Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, New-York.

In the year 1856 I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's professional treatment for a severe case of deafness. When I applied to him for relief I was so deaf that it was necessary to shout into my ear to enable me to hear, and though I had been treated by the best medical talent of the State I had failed to receive the slightest benefit; but, on the contrary, found myself continually growing worse. Dr. Lighthill, however, succeeded in effecting a radical cure, restoring my hearing to all its former perfection and acuteness. After a lapse of fully seventeen years I am glad to state that I have retained the perfect condition of my hearing power ever since; a fact which furnishes the most convincing proof of the permanent character of the cure effected.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
Residence No. 206 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

DR. LIGHTHILL receives patients, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his office,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK.